REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,404.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1872. SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE { FOR A YEAR.....Rs. 42 / FOR SIX MONTHS.....Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year "	" 24
Three Months "	" 14
One Month "	" 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	" 2 8
Third do	" 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	" 0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ " "
Third and succeeding	2½ " "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—RUPEE 1.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ARCOT, 1,781 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander C. C. D. HUTCHESON, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 2nd November 1872, at 4 P.M.

	Nov. 1872.		Nov.
Leave BOMBAY	2	Leave Colombo	11
" Cochin	4	" Galle	12
" Mangalore	5	" Negapatam	15
" Cannanore	6	" Pondicherry	16
" Tellicherry	6	" Madras	18
" Calicut	7	" Coconada	20
" Beypore	7	" Vizagapatam	21
" Cochin	8	" Bimlipatam	21
" Alleppy	9	" Gopalpore	22
" Tuticorin	10	" False Point	23
		Arrive CALCUTTA	25

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUAUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. MELVILLE, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 8th November, 1872, at noon.

	Nov. 1872.		Nov. 1872
Leave BOMBAY	8	Leave BUSHEHR	27
Arrive Kurrachee	11	Arrive Fao	27
" Gwadur	13	" Bushire	29
" Muscat	15		
" Bunder Abbas	17	" Linga	4
" Linga	19	" Bunder Abbas	6
" Mahrail	21	" Muscat	8
" Bushire	21	" Gwadur	10
" Fao	23	" Kurrachee	12
" BUSRAH	24	" BOMBAY	16

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

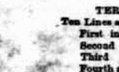
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, commencing from the 27th September 1872.

The Steam-ship PUNJAUB, 1,030 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander T. SANDERS, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 1st November 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BROACH AND GOGO FERRY.



STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies between BROACH and GOGO.

FARES FROM BROACH TO GOGO.

First Class	...	...	...	...	Rs. 5 0
Second Class	...	...	...	...	3 8
Third Class	...	...	...	...	1 8
Horses	...	...	...	...	4 0
Carriages	...	...	...	...	4 0

Until further Notice, the Steam Ferry Boat will leave Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, and Broach every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the Undermentioned Agents :—

FURDOONJEE JEEVUNJEE at Broach.
DINKER NARRAYEN at Gogo.
Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 9th October 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 26th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	
Suez	35	24	8	Including Wines.
Port Said	39	25	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

PERSIA, on FRIDAY, 1st NOVEMBER 1872.
INDIA, on SUNDAY, 1st DECEMBER 1872.

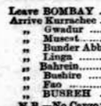
The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS



Should provide themselves with the following useful requisites from the

ESTABLISHMENT OF

ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

Deck Suits	Rs. 17	0
Overland Suits	27	0
Warm Suits	33	0
Overcoats or Dromedary Capes	35	0 to 45 0
Sleeping Suits	6	8 to 17 0
Dressing Gowns	10	0 to 23 8
Pyjamas	half doz.	16 8 to 18 8
Oxford Shirts	half doz.	36 0
White do.	"	22 8 to 28 0
Printed Cambric	"	22 8 to 28 0
Best Flannel	"	49 0
Silk and Wool Shrunk	"	51 0
Under Vests, Warm	"	19 0 to 30 4
Merino Pants	"	30 0
Cotton Socks, Warm	per doz.	9 8 to 16 8
Best Merino "	"	15 8 to 19 0
Bathing Drawers	per pair	2 0
Knitted Cardigan Jackets	each	9 8
Warm Gloves	per pair	2 4
" Mitts	"	1 8
" Mufflers	"	2 0
Scarves and Ties	each	1 12 to 3 0
Cambric Handkerchiefs	per doz.	5 0 to 18 0
Travelling Caps and Hats, &c.	"	3 8 to 7 0
Railway Portmanteaus		23 0 to 28 0
Overland Trunks		
Solid Leather Riveted		52 0 to 68 0
Soiled Linen Bags		4 12 to 5 12
Cash and Canteen Boxes		6 12 to 9 0
Overland Chairs (Best Birch)		9 8 to 13 8
Travelling Pillows		1 12 to 2 0
Sheets—Best Twilled (washed)	per pair	9 8 to 13 8
Pillow Cases	"	1 8
Rugs, Best Witney	each	12 8 to 17 8
Scarlet Blankets	"	11 0
Rug Straps	"	2 0

ASQUITH & COMPANY,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1872.

Price Rs. 8 (Cash) ; by Post Rs. 8-11.
Credit Price Rs. 9

ALSO,

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR, &c., &c. SMALL EDITION.

Price Rs. 1-8 (Cash) ; by Post Rs. 1-12.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 4th November, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. TANJORE, (2,245 tons, and 400 H.P.) Captain A. H. JOHNSON, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M. in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

* A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 5th November, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. MIRZAPORE, (3,763 tons and 600 H.P.,) Captain ALFRED FARISH, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 2nd November.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

TO OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS.

GENTLEMEN PROCEEDING UP-COUNTRY WILL MEET THEIR REQUIREMENTS AT 23, RAMPART ROW.

BADHAM & COMPANY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES AND SCANTLINGS.

On SATURDAY, the 9th November, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction on the Frere Bunder :—

About 250 superior first-class Moulmein Teak Squares, and
About 25 tons superior first-class Teak Scantlings.

In small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

SALE OF SUPERIOR RICHLY WORKED FANCY ENGLISH, China and Delhi-made Gold and Silver Jewellery, Handsome Real China ware, Sandalwood, Ivory, Mother of Pearl and Tortoiseshell goods, fancy silk piece goods, fancy China lacquered goods, superior English-made Clocks, a magnificent self-acting Organ, and a variety of fancy and useful China and English-made articles at the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Rustomjee Dadabhoy and Co., and known as the China Depository in Meadow Street, Fort.

On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 12th and 13th days of November 1872, each commencing at or about 12 o'clock noon, each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, under instructions from the Mortgagee, sell by Public Auction, at the abovenamed premises, a variety of Fancy Goods, Jewellery, of which further particulars will appear hereafter.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 31st October 1872.

NOTICE TO RAILWAY CONTRACTORS,

TIMBER MERCHANTS, BUILDERS, and ENGINEERS.—To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY, the 11th day of November, at 2 P.M., the greater portion of the TEAK TIMBER STAGGING, with the iron work complete, as it stands on the Back Bay Foreshore.

The Staging will be put up in small lots to suit the convenience of purchasers.

For particulars and Conditions of Sale apply to the Undersigned.

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 30th October 1872.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY.
(VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.)

NOTICE.—The S.S. PERSIA will sail on FRIDAY, the 1st November, at 2 P.M.

Passengers are requested to be on board by 1 P.M. on that day.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

No. 1, Forbes Street.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship GITANA, BLAKE, Master, from London, are requested to PAY FREIGHT and send BILLS of LADING to the Undersigned for countersignature, as also to SEND OFF BOATS for their GOODS as they come to hand.

In cases when boats are not sent the Goods will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 30th October 1872.

NOTICE.—The PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 1st and 2nd proximo.

A. R. GORDON,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Paper Currency Department, Bombay, 30th October 1872.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE will be HELD on FRIDAY, the 8th November, at 12 noon, at the Offices of the Chamber, for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To vote an Address to His Excellency Lord Northbrook, Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

2. To receive the Report of the Special Committee appointed to consider and report on the Port Trust Bill.

The attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By Order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 30th October 1872.

NOTICE.—OOMERCHUND TARACHUND, a PARTNER to OOMED LALCHUND, carrying on business as MUCCADUMS, AGENTS, &c., in the name of AMUICHUND OOMED, at Shamjee Russajee Street, outside the Fort of Bombay. The Public are hereby cautioned NOT TO PAY any SUM or SUMS of MONEY due to the abovementioned Firm, or deal without the consent of the Undersigned, and should they do so it shall be at their own risk and peril.

OOMERCHUND TARACHUND.

Bombay, 30th October 1872.

FOR SALE, a handsome double-seated ENGLISH-BUILT MINIATURE BROUGHAM, with Circular Glass-front, and in good order. Suitable for SINGLE HORSE or PAIR. Apply at the Omnibus Company, Khetwady.

FOR SALE, a roomy four-seated well-built OPEN CARRIAGE, by W. J. and C. FELTON, Belgrave Square, London, in very good repair, with a PAIR of BAY AUSTRALIAN HORSES, age 6 and 7 years, both quiet, strong and free from vice, and go in double and single Harness, with a set of brass mounted double Harness.—Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

CUTLER, PALMER, AND Co.'s NEW BRAND OF COGNAC at Rs. 18 per dozen, shortly expected per Steamer "AFRICA."

Dean Lane, Oct. 28, 1872.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S CELEBRATED STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

CAUTION.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS, for Children cutting their Teeth. Purchasers are requested to BEWARE OF IMITATIONS of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words "JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

BRAGG'S VEGETABLE CHARCOAL OR PURE CARBON IS ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTUAL PRESERVERS OF HEALTH ever offered to the public. By its action in absorbing all impurgases in the stomach and bowels, it affords speedy relief in all cases of ACIDITY, BILE, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, IMPURE BREATH, &c., and is invaluable in cases of, and is the best known preventative to, Yellow and other Fevers. It is largely used and recommended by all the highest medical authorities in England. Sold in Bottles by J. L. BRAGG, 2, Wigmore St., Cavendish Sq., London.

Agents for Bombay Presidency,
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, TWO BUNGALOWS at Lower Colaba.
Several Apartments fit for dwellings in Tod Street Fort.
An Apartment fit for an Office in Church Gate Street.
A Spacious Godown in Church Lane, Fort. Apply to
NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
at No. 6, Hornby Row.

TO LET, a COMMODIOUS upper-storied House on the Breach Candy Road, suitable for a large family.

Upper-storied Premises on the Breach Candy Road, formerly in the occupation of Mr. Harry Hibbert.

A large House in Military Square, Fort.

A Bungalow at Mazagon, on the property called "Unjeer Baugh." Apply to

NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
Managing Trustee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Trust Settlement.

TO BE LET, for the month of November, a large, commodious, and well ventilated UPPER STORIED BUNGALOW, with a spacious Compound and excellent Stabling, SUITABLE for the ACCOMMODATION of a RAJAH and his FOLLOWERS. For particulars and terms apply to

RICHARD L. T. KEY,
Elphinstone Circle.

WANTED.

WANTED, a small cutter-rigged PLEASURE BOAT for Bombay Harbour.—Apply X. Y. Z., *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICE.—WANTED, an Executive Engineer for the Khandeish Local Funds Department. Salary Rs. 500, with Rs. 200 travelling allowance. Applications will be received by the Undersigned up to the 15th November 1872.

J. H. GRANT,
Acting Collector and President L. F. Committee, Khandeish.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER.—WANTED, a THOROUGHLY COMPETENT and STEADY MAN to undertake the ERECTION of COTTON PRESSES and STEAM ENGINES. Apply by letter only to Messrs. FORBES and Co., Bombay.

NOTICES.

INDIAN CHARIVARI.

THE above will appear FORTNIGHTLY from the 15TH of NOVEMBER. Intending Subscribers will please forward their ADDRESS to No. 4, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

APPLY FOR PROSPECTUS.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, AND OPTICIAN,
BY APPOINTMENT
To their Excellencies the VICEROY of India, LORD and LADY NAPIER of MAGDALA, and the Lt. GOVERNOR of the PUNJAB, the MAHARAJAHS of JEYPORE, CASHMERE, VIZIANAGRAM, and GWALIOR.

BOMBAY, SIMLA, & POONA.
HUMMUM STREET .....BOMBAY.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE, WATCH MAKER to the G. I. P. RAILWAY, No. 11, Meadow Street, has lately RECEIVED by last MAIL—

Silver English Watches by Charles J. Hill, Silver Swiss Watches by John Barrell, Silver Swiss Repeaters by John Barrell, Gold Swiss Watches by John Barrell, inside Moon Days and Dates, second independent.

Soldiers' Watches, Musical Boxes, Snuff-Box with Singing Bird, American Clocks Gold Ear-rings, Lockets, and Chain, warranted 9 carats to 18 carats. Warranted fine Silver Chains. Repairs of all kinds undertaken and completed at the shortest notice possible.

Orders from Up-country Stations punctually attended to, if accompanied with remittance.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE,
Watchmaker to the G. I. P. Railway Company.

JUST RECEIVED,

A NEW SUPPLY of LADIES' GOLD HUNTERS, or SEMI-HUNTERS, CYLINDER ESCAPEMENT, 2 years' guarantee, Rs. 90,

JOHN BARRELL'S WELL-KNOWN SILVER WATCHES, WARRANTED FOR ONE YEAR.

SILVER HUNTER CYLINDER ESCAPEMENT	Rs.	22
" " PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT	"	25
" OPEN FACE RAILWAY REGULATOR, Patent Lever	"	25
" HUNTERS, LEVER ESCAPEMENT, double Calendar	"	35
PALANQUIN CLOCKS of every description from Rs. 40 to	"	300
OFFICE CLOCKS	"	25
MARBLE CLOCKS from Rs. 50 to	"	1,200
MUSICAL BOXES from Rs. 13 to	"	600

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

No. 3, Hornby Row.

P. GRANT AND SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SADDLERY, HARNESS, AND MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
2, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY,
AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

FAMILY HERALD.

FAMILY HERALD, WEEKLY 1d.

The *Illustrated London News*, in reference to pure literature speaks of "The FAMILY HERALD, that joy to tens of thousands of innocent English households."

FAMILY HERALD, MONTHLY 6d.

The *Saturday Review* says—"The FAMILY HERALD stands at the head, both in age and popularity, of all the penny serials of the day. The editor is confidant and confessor in every station of life. The Answers to Correspondents cannot be fictitious, a romance and a life history being embodied in almost each of them. . . . Its novels and tales are quite as well written as the best circulating library stories."

FAMILY HERALD, ANNUALLY 7s. 6d.

The *Literary Gazette* says—"It must be said of the FAMILY HERALD, that it is the purest reading of all purely amusing literature : it is indeed a family paper."

FAMILY HERALD, WEEKLY 1d.

The *British Quarterly Review* says—"Under the head of 'The Story Teller,' we have novels and tales simpler and purer in structure than in the pages of the other penny serials. . . . There are charming verses let into its pages, like sunshine, to brighten them. . . . It is well considered with reference to its aims, and is various and amusing, with a fair amount of utility intermixed. Of all these publications we are inclined to consider the FAMILY HERALD the best."

FAMILY HERALD, MONTHLY 6d.

Leigh Hunt, in his Autobiography, says—"I call out every week for my FAMILY HERALD, a penny publication qualified to inform the best of its contemporaries."

FAMILY HERALD, ANNUALLY 7s. 6d.

The *Bookseller* says—"For amusing reading, such as may be admitted to one's household without fear of consequences, we can recommend the FAMILY HERALD. You get portions of a well-written novel, novelettes, useful information, interspersed throughout, answers to correspondents, alone worth the money, and a variety of other matters, which will make readers either merrier or wiser, or perhaps both."

London : W. STEVENS, 421, Strand ; and by Order of all Local Booksellers and Agents.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c,

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT ; And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling spurious Oilmen's Stores, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.
"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.,

HAS the pleasure to inform the LADIES of Bombay, &c., that she has just RETURNED from POONA, and is now prepared to execute all orders for the approaching Season, with her usual TASTE, CARE, and EXPEDITION.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of NEW and FASHIONABLE GOODS RECEIVED "OVERLAND," consisting of "BALL and DINNER DRESSES," "RICH SILK and SATIN DRESSES," "BONNETS," "HATS," "POLONAISES," "COSTUMES," "FLOWERS," "RIBBONS," "FRENCH MUSLINS," "FRENCH CAMBRICS," "CRETONNES," "GRENADINES," &c., "LACE HANDKERCHIEFS," "SILK STOCKINGS," "FANS," "CRINOLINES," "HEAD DRESSES," WHITE, BLACK and COLOURED KID GLOVES of SUPERIOR QUALITY for LADIES and GENTLEMEN, also "DRESS NECK TIES."

ALL SUPPLIES RECEIVED "OVERLAND."

Orders from Outstations to be accompanied by a REMITTANCE, or REFERENCE FOR PAYMENT IN BOMBAY.

MRS. JACOB HUNT,
MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,
HAS MUCH PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING
TO THE LADIES OF THE PRESIDENCY
THAT AN ENTIRELY
NEW AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF MOST FASHIONABLE MILLINERY,
IS NOW OPENED FOR THE SEASON IN BOTH HER ESTABLISHMENTS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is paid to the selection of MRS. JACOB HUNT'S MILLINERY at the leading Continental and London Houses, and Supplies being received by each successive Mail, she can thus ensure their being FRESH and of the LATEST FASHION.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH MUCH CARE AND TASTE.

FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT ON MONTHLY SETTLEMENTS, AND TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH PAYMENT.

NOTICES.

!!! NOTICE !!!

KEELL'S EMPORIUM OF FASHION WILL BE OPENED SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2ND, AT 15, MEADOW STREET, OPPOSITE HUMMUM STREET, WITH A SPLENDID STOCK OF NEW GOODS, CONSISTING OF MILLINERY, DRAPERY, SILKS, COSTUMES, JACKETS, POLONAISE, LACES, MUSLINS, CAMBRICS, GLOVES, RIBBONS, HOSIERY, &c., &c., AND AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF NOVELTIES SUITABLE FOR THE PRESENT SEASON AND COMING FESTIVITIES.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

INSURANCE.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept every description of FIRE and MARINE RISKS in the following Offices at most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FIRE INSURANCE.
The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.
" Samarang Fire Insurance Company.
" Transatlantische Fire Insurance Company.
" Batavia Fire Insurance Company.

MARINE INSURANCE.
The Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.
" China and Japan Marine Insurance Company.
" Rhein Westph. Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
" Samarang Sea Insurance Company.
" Swiss Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
" Vaterlandische Transport Insurance Company.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

NOTICES.

MR. WILLIAM MORISON MACAULAY is authorised to SIGN our FIRM per procuration from THIS DATE.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 28th October 1872.

BOLTON'S COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.—On and after 1st NOVEMBER, the TELEGRAPH DESPATCH and INTELLIGENCE COMPANY, Limited, will SUPPLY to SUBSCRIBERS DAILY COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

SMITH POTTS, Agent.

THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.—The first ENTERTAINMENT of the present season will be given (by the kind permission of the Committee) in the spacious Hall of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute (opposite the Money School, Esplanade), on THURSDAY, the 7th November 1872.

ADMISSION as before, FREE, and a COLLECTION MADE BETWEEN THE PARTS in aid of the Indo-British Institution. The Secretary I. B. I. will be glad, up to 3 P.M. of the day of each Entertainment, to receive Seats on receipt of a written application.

Doors open at 8-30 P.M. : to commence at 9 precisely.

TENDERS for BUILDING the NEW ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL, will be received by the Undersigned up to the 8th November 1872.

Further information may be obtained, and the Drawings and Specifications may be inspected, at the Office of the Undersigned, during office hours, from the 21st instant.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

J. H. E. HART, C.E.,
Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor.

Bombay, 16th October 1872.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, HER MAJESTY'S GENERAL TREASURY, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK, will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 1st and 2nd proximo, on account of DEWALLEE HOLIDAYS.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 21st October 1872.

NOTICE.—The PUBLIC are hereby INFORMED that all the Right, Title, and Interest of SHA HURRIBHOY MOTIRAM CHINIWALLA in the Steamer SIR BARTLE FRERE has been PURCHASED by HAJEE DADA ABDOOLA, father of Hajee Ebrahim Hajee Dada. NOTICE is therefore given to all, that the said Sha Hurribhoy Motiram Chiniwalla has no longer any interest or share in the said Steamer.

HAJEE DADA ABDOOLA.

Bombay, 28th October 1872.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE beg to inform our Customers and the Public, that we have THIS DAY REMOVED to No. 3, HORNBY ROW, opposite the New Post Office.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

1st October 1872.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE beg to inform our Friends and the Public that we have THIS DAY REMOVED to No. 3, Hummum Street, (formerly occupied by Messrs. Grant and Son).

THOMSON & Co.,
Chemists and Druggists.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS.
CARR BROTHERS,
17 CHURCH STREET.
52 CONDUIT STREET, BOND STREET,
LONDON.
7 OLD COURT-HOUSE STREET,
CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.—AUGUSTUS FORTUNATUS BELLASIS, Esquire, Deceased.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866, of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees' and Mortgagees Powers' Act 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons being Creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the Estate of AUGUSTUS FORTUNATUS BELLASIS, late of Grove End Road, Saint John's Wood, in the County of Middlesex, and of the Bombay Civil Service, Bombay, in the East Indies, Esquire, deceased, who died on or about the 23rd day of March 1872, and Letters of Administration of whose personal Estate and Effects (with the exemplification of the probate of the Last Will and Testament annexed) were on the 4th day of October 1872 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to Jan en Alexander Forbes and James Percy Leith, both of Bombay, Esquires, two of the members of the firm of Messrs. Forbes & Co. of Bombay, are required on or before TUESDAY, the 20th day of November 1872, to send to the said Administrator, at their Office, in Bombay Green, the particulars of their claims upon or against the said Estate, and that at the expiration of such time the Administrators will hand over the whole of the assets of the said deceased to Charles Forbes and Lewis Reinhard Forbes, Esquires, the executors named in the said Will) having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the deceased's estate or having property of his in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrators.—Dated this 17th day of October 1872.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN,
Proctors, Bombay.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW,
(Near the Esplanade Hotel.)

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD'S well known Photographs of Cashmere, the N. W. Provinces, Calcutta, the principal Hill Sanataria, the Grand Snow Scenes of the Himalayas, the Neilgherries, Southern India, and Ceylon, always on view, and, being all kept arranged in books, may easily be inspected.

BOURNE and SHEPHERD also beg to intimate that a series of Views of Bombay, Poona, and Matheran have lately been added to their Collection.

COLOURING.

Orders for Colouring executed in the best manner, in Oil, Water Colour, or Crayons. Specimens can be seen at their Rooms.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

FOR CLEANING PLATE USE GODDARD'S PLATE POWDER.

(NON-MERCURIAL.)

This Powder has obtained a reputation throughout the United Kingdom and the Colonies altogether unequalled by any article ever introduced for Cleaning Plate.

See the recommendations of more than 500 LEADING FIRMS which accompany each box. Sold by Chemists, Ironmongers, &c., and by

THE INVENTOR,
J. GODDARD, Leicester,
AGENTS FOR BOMBAY—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, AND INDIGESTION,

and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No., of Shares	Nomal value: ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last divt. declard.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	nal.	p. a.		
1,50,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	85
20,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,410
20,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	727½
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	232½
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,210
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	290
40,000	281	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175 nl.
37,080	250	125	3 p.ct.	National Bank of India	105
16,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	216·3·0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	234
.....	£20	109·1·3	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	43·10·2	do.	Ditto	883
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	199·5·1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	5,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co	1,435
5,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	124
750	2,000	2,000	31p.s.	Mazagon Land	883
6,000	1,000	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	435 x. d.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.s.	Albert Mills Co	1,675
600	1,250	all	50p.s	Alexandra Spinning	1,175
800	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,500
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
900	4,000	all	20*	Bombay United	895
500	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	220
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,975
120	2,000	all	200p.s.	Great Eastern	1,925
2,000	1,000	all	140p.s.	Manockji Petit's	1,145
900	1,000	all	40 p.s.	Monarjee Spinning	990
800	2,500	all	100 p.s.	Oriental	2,615
400	1,000	2,400	210p.s.	Royal	2,075
500	1,000	800	...	Soonderdas Spinning	925

* For share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	4,000	300 ps.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	2,230
200	5,000	1,000	75 p.s.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	1,085
100	500	all	...	Albert Winer Co	550
250	3,000	630	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	290
150	12,000	12,000	200 do.	Apollo Press Co	7,600
200	2,000	all	200 ps.	Bombay Press Co	1,205
200	550	all	50 p.s.	Do New	475
350	1,000	1,000	100 ps	Broach Cotton Co	920
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,200
800	1,800	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co	6,600
350	2,000	all	200 s	East India Press Co	3,100
150	25,000	all	500 *	Fort Press Co	8,150
300	2,000	1,800	75 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co	980
200	1,000	all	200 ps	French Press Co	750
200	6,000	6,000	225 ps	Hydraulic Press Co	2,325
250	5,000	1,467	75 ps	Imperial Press Co	990
200	400	350	425 ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co	600
125	2,500	all	250 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2,200
200	1,000	250	...	Saunder's Press Co	210
40	850	750	100 ps	Scinde Press Co	535
100	1,000	750	...	Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,150
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co	875
225	2,000	1,000	250*	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
150	850	all	8 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	105p.s.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,185xd.
50,000	50	all	4½p ct.	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	500	300	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	155xd.
1,000	50	all	1½ ps.	Mechanics Fd'g's Co.	32
2,000	500	all	40 ps.	Treacher & Co	395
3,000	250	all	6 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	60

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
.....	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	11
.....	95	19½	...	Do. China	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10 9/16d.
London Bank	6 months' sight	1s. 11 9/16d. to 19/32d.
Do.	do. 3 Do. do.	1s. 11¼d.
Do.	Credits 6 Do. do.	1s. 11¼d.
Do.	do. 3 Do. do.	1s. 11¾d. to 1s. 11 7/16d.
Do.	Documents 6 Do. do.	1s. 11 13/16d.
Do.	do. 3 Do. do.	1s. 11 7/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100½
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	225

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8 to 10-9
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolas	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-France Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	4/7
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 ct. English 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-4
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-4
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	110½ to 111
Four & half per cent	103½ to 103½
Four per cent	101½ to 101½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	107
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
5 years' Debenture Loans	104½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent. (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	89
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	89
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 112) per Bond.	120

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

1,500	Pieces Grey Shirtings	40 in.	39 yds.	7 lbs.	Rs.	4 11 0
500	,, ,, ,,	40 ,,	39 ,,	7 ,,	,,	4 11 0
1,500	,, ,, ,,	49 ,,	39 ,,	7 ,,	,,	4 12 0
450	,, ,, ,,	45 ,,	39 ,,	9 ,,	,,	6 8 0

COTTON.

150	Candies Old Dholleras (W. selection)	at Rs. 195 to Rs. 201	
150	,, ,, ,,	at ,, 207 to ,, 209	
100	,, ,, ,,	at ,, 207	

YARNS.

4,500 lbs.	Wafer No. 30	11 7/16 As. per lb.
9,000 ,,	,, ,, 30	11½ ,, ,,

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 28th October 1872.

Open 380½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	36,721	0	0
Merchandize	14,898	0	0
Earth Trains	80	0	0
Electric Telegraph	532	0	0
Total Rs.	52,141	0	0

Corresponding week in October 1871.
Open 326½ Miles.

Coaching	45,153	0	0
Merchandize	55,891	0	0
Electric Telegraph	426	0	0
Total Rs.	101,512	0	0
Decrease	49,371	0	0

CALCUTTA.—26TH OCTOBER.

The following transactions were reported :—

—In Government Securities, insignificant amounts, for investors' orders, at the rates quoted.

In Shares :—

Bank of Bengal shares, at Rs. 1,420.

National Bank shares, at Rs. 107.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—30TH OCTOBER.

London	Cotton, Cases, Seeds	No ship.	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. p. t. nl.	28 Jan. 28 Feb. shipt.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. p. t. nl.	
	Myrabolns & Coir bills	£1 15s. nominal.	
	Seeds	£1 15s. nominal.	
Havre	Cotton, Coffee	No ship.	
Overland Steamers—			
Venice		£2 15s.	
Trieste		£3.	
Liverpool		£3 2s. 6d. to £3 5s.	
Havre		£3 2s. 6d. to £3 5s.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 15s. to £3.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 5 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4½ per bale nominal	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 18 and Calcutta Port charges.	
Mauritius		Nothing doing.	

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
30	Gitana	Blake	London, July 5.
	Pearl (s)	Morrison	Cutch, Oct. 27.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	General Havelock's	Teasdale	Malabar Coast.
	Kurrachee (s)	Henderson	Malabar Coast.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Surat, to Aden and Suez.

Steamer Riga, to Liverpool.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.		
26	Chaldea (s)	London.
27	Delaware	Melbourne.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.		
26	Druz Jaks	Marseilles.

DAILY IMPORTS.—30TH OCTOBER.

FROM LONDON.

Riga (s), 100 kegs lead ore, Tierpass Cuma.

Lumley Castle (s), 6 cases hardware, and 1 case copper foil, Byramjee Shapoorjee.

Walamo (s), 2 cases hardware, Lookmanjee Ebramjee; 2 casks hardware, and 1 case of wing thread, Eabhoy Tyebally; 2 cases ball thread, 1 case beads, and 1 case needles, Framjee Ardaseer Dawor; 10,951 bars and 21 bundles Swedish iron, and 200 pigs lead, Heptoola Allybhoy.

British Statesman, 29 cases gin, Framjee Aderjee.

Tiverton, 2 casks hardware, Goolamhusson Abdoolally; 100 kegs lead, Runsordass Bhanjee; 4 quarters casks sherry, Cutler-Palmer & Co.

Glaneuse, 49 cases brandy, Jamshidjee Nowrojee.

FROM LEITH.

Riga (s), 10 cases brandy, Jamshidjee Nowrojee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Vesta (s), 29 bales paper and 1 case printed paper, A. C. Gumpert.

DAILY EXPORTS.—30TH OCTOBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Tanjore (s), 21 bundles buffaloe horns, Meerallybhoy Dama; 30 bales wool, Bhanjee Canjee.

Surat (s), 800 bags wheat, S. Tyebjee & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Tanjore (s), 4 bales hides, Ruzubally Alirazs; 25 bundles skins Khoodha Mahomed Ebram & Co.; 43 pieces E. teeth, Khimje Ramjee; 67 bales hides, Soomar Abdoola & Co.; 21 bales hides, Ladhabhoy Khakey, 131 pieces E. teeth, Currimbhoy Allobhoy; 30 cases silk, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 118 pieces E. teeth, Sukkoor Futhaybhoy.

FOR TRIESTE.

Vesta (s), 160 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.; 100 casks cocoanut oil, Ramdass Nathoo.

FOR GENOA.

Persia (s), 2 packages mattings, W. Nicol & Co.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, latitude 18 deg. 53m. 45s. N.; Long 4h. 11m. 12·3s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea = 37 feet.

October.	Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations. Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	Temperature of the Air.	Wet-bulb Thermometer.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity of Air.	Extent of cloudy sky (0 to 10; 0 = clear sky, 10 = whole sky clouded).	Maximum temperature of Air read at 9h. A.M. on following day.	Minimum temperature of Air read at 9h. A.M.	Wind. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.
	In.	°	°	°			°	°		
21	29·845	81·3	73·7	70·1	·684	3·2	88·3	75·2	NNE, NE, NNE, NNW, NW, NNW, NNE.	228
22	·856	82·2	76·2	73·9	·764	2·1	88·4	78·0	ENE, NW, W, WNW, NW, SW.	179
23	·828	81·4	77·3	75·8	·838	1·5	88·1	77·4	S, SSE, S.S., ENE, WSW, WNW, NW, NNW.	200
24	·804	79·7	72·2	68·9	·709	0·2	85·8	75·0	NNE, NE, ENE, WNW, NW, NNW, NNE, SSE.	250
25	·830	78·1	69·6	65·3	·660	2·4	85·3	72·2	ESE, ENE, WNW, NW, NNW, N, NNE.	249
26	·821	76·6	70·7	68·1	·753	2·2	83·3	72·0	ESE, ENE, E, ENE, WNW, NW, NNW, NNE, ENE.	215

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—30TH OCTOBER, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 30th October, 1-54 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 24 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 30th October, 11-40 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 46 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 29th October, 7-55 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 15 minutes.

Via Turkey, 29th October, 10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 12 hours 39 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 30th October, 10 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 24 minutes.

Latest dates from America.

Via Red Sea, 30th October, 2-35 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 3 hours 15 minutes.

Latest dates from China.

Via Singapore, 30th October, 2-50 P.M. Time in transit, 8 hours 10 minutes.

Australia via Singapore, 30th October, 10-30 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 13 hours 23 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 29th to 8 P.M. of the 30th October is as follows :—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	2 41	0 8
,, Galle	1 16	0 25
,, Kurrachee	0 50	0 4
,, Madras	1 20	0 5

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 30.

Maunsell, Major, Royal Engineers, from leave, from England (Oct. 28.)

Cave, Captain, 5th Punjab Cavalry, on leave, from Dera Ismail Khan.

Elphinstone, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, from Malligaum.

James, Lieutenant, 41st Regiment, to appear before a medical board, from Mooltan.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 30.

Hollingsworth, Surgeon, 62nd Regiment, to rejoin, to Lucknow.

Lee, Sub-Lieutenant, 3rd Hussars, to join to Ahmednugger.

Hutcheon, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, to Aseerghur.

Cruickshank, Captain, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Ratnagherry.

Maude, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona (Oct. 28).

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

By MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B., Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona, 28th October 1872.

Capt. Bond, F. 19th R. A., will proceed at once to Ahmednugger on duty to receive charge of the Horses and Stores of the C. D., R. H. A.

Capt. Bond will travel expeditiously by rail and dak at the public expense.

With reference to G. O. C. No. 824, dated 6th August 1869, the Annual General Invaliding Committee, composed as follows, will assemble at Poona, on Friday, the 1st prox., at 11 o'clock A.M., at the office of the Dy. Insp. Genl. of Hospitals, I. T., for the purpose of examining such unfits of the Native Army as may appear before it :—

President—The Dy. Inspr. Genl. of Hospls. I. T.

Members—Surg. Plumptre, 2nd Grenadier Regt. N. I., and Surg. Ogilvie, genl. duty, Poona.

At the recommendation of the Dy. Inspr. Genl. of Hospls B M. S., Hospl. Apprentice A. Crosse, Genl. No. 211, of the C-D, R. H. A., is directed to report himself to the Surg. of the 56th Foot, for duty with that corps until further orders.

Poona, 19th Oct, 1872.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave :—

68th L. I.—Asst. Surg. W. F. Burnett, for 6 days, from the 1st prox., in extension of privilege leave.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Civil and Military Gazette*, Oct. 26.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lt.-Col. C. C. Johnson, Ben. S. C., is attached for temporary and special duty to the Accounts Branch of the Mily. Dept., Govt. of India.

The services of the undermentioned officers of the Royal Engrs. are replaced at the disposal of H. E. the C-in-C. :—

Lt. Arnott, Asst. Engr. D. P. W.

Lt. C. A. Crompton, Asst. Engr. D. P. W.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt. Hon. the Secy. of State :—

Ens. (now Lt.) Archibald Spiers McRae, of the 36th Foot, 2nd Wing Subn. 22nd (Punjab) Regt. of N. I., 22nd March 1871.

Ens. (now Lt.) A. S. McRae, of the 36th Foot, 2nd Wing Subn. 22nd (Punjab) Regt. of N. I., admitted to the Beni. S. C. in G. G. O. No. 1100 of this date, will rank as Lt. in that corps under the operation of para. 84 of G. G. O. No. 332 of 1861, with effect from the 22nd March 1871, subject to H. M.'s approval.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lt.-Col. (Bt. Col.) John Nisbett, B. S. C., Comdt. 37th (the Meerut) Re t. of N. I., for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Lt.-Col. (Bt. Col.) George Verner, B. S. C., for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

Lt.-Col. G. R. Roberts, B. S. C., Asst. Commy. Genl. 2nd class, is allowed leave of absence for one month from the 17th Oct. 1872, to visit Bombay preparatory to obtaining furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Ben. S. C. with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secy. of State :—

Ens. (now Lt.) Arthur Parry Thornton, of the 36th Foot, 2nd Wing Subn. 25th (Punjab) Regt. N. I., 8th Sept. 1871.

Ens. (now Lt.) A. P. Thornton, of the 36th Foot, 2nd Wing Subn., 25th (Punjab) Regt. N. I., admitted to the Beni. S. C. in G. G. O. No. 1100 of this date, will rank as Lt. in that corps under the operation of para. 84 of G. G. O. No. 332 of 1861, with effect from the 8th Sept. 1871, subject to H. M.'s approval.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate :—

Lt. Frederick Talbot Goodridge, B. S. C., 2nd Wing Subn. 13th (The Shekhawattee) Regt N. I., for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned officers of the B. S. C., having completed twenty years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major from the dates specified :—

Capt. Frederick Peter Luard, 12th Oct. 1872.

Capt. Alexander Bruce, 20th Oct. 1872.

The undermentioned officer of the Med'l. Dept. having completed twenty years' service, is promoted to the rank of Surg. Major, from the date specified :—

Surg. Samuel Bowen Partridge, 12th Oct. 1872.

The Hon. the President in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Capt. J. Harger, of the 25th Foot, Offig. Brig. Major, to be a Brig. Major on the establishment, in succession to Major A. Cory, whose tenure of service has expired.

Capt. R. Deadon, of the late 4th European L. C., Offg. Brig. Major, to be a Brig. Major on the establishment, in succession to Capt. E. Bates, whose tenure of service has expired.

Capt. G. B. Wolseley, of the 105th Foot, Offg Brig. Major, to be a Brig. Major on the establishment, in succession to Capt. W. G. Cubitt, V. C., whose tenure of service has expired.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Simla, 26th October 1872.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

1st Ben. Cav.—Cap. M. Clementi, 1st Squad. Subn., to be 3rd Squad. Officer, vice Lindsay, deceased, dated 7th Oct. 1872.

6th Ben. Cav.—Bt. Capt. H. A. Fletcher, 2nd Squad. Subn. to be Adjt., vice Williams, appointed 2nd in Comd. 5th Cav., Punjab Frontier Force, dated 7th Oct. 1872.

Lt. G. L. R. Richardson, Offg. Adjt. 18th Beni. Cav., to be 2nd Squad. Subn., vice Fletcher, dated 7th Oct. 1872.

Lt. Richardson will continue to officiate as Adjt. of the 18th Ben. Cav. until further orders.

9th Ben. Cav.—Capt. J. L. N. Willis, 2nd Squad. Subn., to be 1st Squad. Subn., vice Babington, appointed 1st Wing Subn. 30th N. I., dated 7th Oct. 1872.

Capt. D. H. Robertson, attached to the regiment, to be 2nd Squad. Subn., vice Willis, dated 7th Oct. 1872.

5th N. I.—Capt. A. T. Davis, attached to the regiment, to be 1st Wing Subn., vice Webb, appointed 2nd Wing Subn 8th N. I., dated 7th Oct. 1872.

8th N. I.—Capt. D. E. Webb, 1st Wing Subn. 5th N. I., to be 2nd Wing Subn., vice Morgan, appointed to the P. W. D., dated 7th Oct. 1872.

20th N. I.—Capt. C. W. Babington, 1st Squad. Subn. 9th Beni. Cav., to be 1st Wing Subn., vice Cook, appointed Station Staff Officer at Seetapore, dated 7th Oct 1872.

31st N. I.—Capt. F. Tweddell, 1st Wing Subn., to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties during the absence of Major Bernard, on furlough, dated 7th Oct. 1872.

37th N. I.—Lt. W. Hailes, 1st Wing Subn., to officiate as Qr-Mr., during the absence of Lt. Corse-Scott, on furlough, dated 7th Oct. 1872.

41st N. I.—Capt. V. W. Tregear, Qr. Mr. and officiating Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd., vice Ryan, dated 7th Oct. 1872.

Lt. H. M. Rose, Adjt., to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Tregear, dated 7th Oct. 1872.

2nd Goorkha Regt.—Capt. A. Battye, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd., during the absence of Major Macintyre, on furlough, dated 7th Oct. 1872.

Capt. H. F. P. Nash, 1st Wing Subn., to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Battye, dated 7th Oct. 1872.

Seetapore.—Capt. C. R. Cock, 1st Wing Sub. 30th N. I. to be Station Staff Officer, vice Beadon, appointed an offg. Brigade Major, dated 7th Oct. 1872.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers :—

R. A.—Lt. R. J. Herzlet to be Capt. from the 19th June 1872.

2nd Batn. 60th Rifles.—Capt. L. C. Brownrigg to rank as Capt., from the 28th Feb. 1868.

G. O. C. C. dated 29th Nov. 1871 and that dated 22nd Jan. 1872, regarding the appointments in the 2nd Bengal Cav. of Lt. Knowles to officiate as 2nd Squad. Officer, and Capt. Kemble to officiate as 3rd Squad. Officer, are hereby cancelled.

The leave granted to Lt. A. G. Millar, 63rd Foot, in G. O. C. C. of the 28th Aug., p. 403, is cancelled.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	Afterpacket.
United Kingdom	Nov. 4	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 8	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 1	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
China	,, 25	3 P.M.	No after packet.
Australia	,, 14	3 P.M.	packet.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	,, 25	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday at 6-30 P.M.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872. The hour of the steamer departure is 6-30 P.M. :—

Monday	Nov. 4	Monday	Dec. 10
,,	,, 11	,,	,, 17
,,	,, 18	,,	,, 24
,,	,, 25	,,	,, 31
,,	Dec. 3		

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

The following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)	.....	Rs.	42	0 0
Half Year	..... *ditto*	,,	24	0 0
Three Months	..... *ditto*	,,	14	0 0
One Month	..... *ditto*	,,	5	0 0
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"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12.

Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

The *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs.	10	0 0
Per Copy	,,	0	4 0

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesday the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

PASSENGERS and PARCELS under two Bengal maunds can now be CONVEYED in ONE DAY between BOMBAY and SURAT, crossing in boats the Par River.

Trains are now running between Bombay and Surat, and Surat and Ahmedabad, as follows, calling at all Stations :—

Mad. Time.		Mad. Time.	
Bombay ..... Dep.	A.M. 7-30	Ahmedabad ..... Dep.	A.M. 8-15
Surat ..... Arr.	7-45	Surat ..... Arr.	P.M. 5-15
Surat ..... Dep.	A.M. 9-30	Surat ..... Dep.	A.M. 8-15
Ahmedabad ..... Arr.	P.M. 5-25	Bombay ..... Arr.	P.M. 8-20

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 19th October 1872.

RECEPTION OF THE VICEROY.

BOMBAY, 29th OCTOBER 1872.

TO THE SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.

SIR,—We the Undersigned, constituting the Special Committee appointed for the purposes named in the Resolution, a Copy of which we beg to forward herewith, request you to convene a Public Meeting of the Inhabitants of Bombay at the Town Hall, on a day to be named by you, to consider the measures to be adopted to give effect to the proposal made in the said Resolution to Illuminate the City and otherwise to receive the Viceroy of India in such public manner as may be deemed fitting.

Copy of Resolution passed by H. M.'s Bench of Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay at a Quarterly Meeting held at the Town Hall on the 9th October 1872.

JOHN CONNON, Esq., CHAIRMAN.

Proposed by Captain W. P. Walshe—"That in contemplation of the approaching visit to Bombay of His Excellency the Viceroy of India, a Special Committee of this Bench, composed as follows :—[illegible] be appointed (with power to add to their number), whose duty it shall be to draw up and present, in the name of the Bench, a loyal address to His Excellency by Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace on behalf of the City of Bombay. The Committee also to consider what steps should be taken by this Bench to prepare a fitting reception for His Excellency the Governor General on his arrival in Bombay." This was seconded by the Chairman, and Capt. in Walshe's name having been added, the Resolution was carried.

"CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY."

COMMITTEE.

The Chairman of the Bench of Justices.	Hajee Ismail Hajee Hubeeb, Esq.
The Municipal Commissioner.	Dhurumsee Poonjabhoy, Esq.
The Hon. Mr. Gibbs.	Ahmedbhoy Habeebhoy, Esq.
The Hon. J. A. Forbes.	Muncherjee Hormusjee Cama, Esq.
H. Maxwell, Esq.	Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, Esq.
The Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I.	Lukhmidas Khimjee, Esq.
Sir A. D. Sassoon, C.S.I.	Merwanjee Framjee Panday, Esq.
The Hon. Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, C.S.I.	Moorjee Gokuldas, Esq.
The Hon Narayen Wasudewjee.	Hormusjee Bomonjee Wadia, Esq.
Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Esq.	Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, Esq.
James Taylor, Esq.	Vurjeewundas Madhowdas, Esq.
Colonel H. Hancocks.	Mahomed Ali Rogay, Esq.
Capt. W. P. Walshe.	Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey, Esq.
Dossabhoy Framjee, Esq.	Hormarjee Ardaseer Hormarjee Wadia, Esq.
Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq.	Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq.
Capt. G. T. Robinson.	Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Esq.
Capt. G. F. Henry.	Tapidas Varzdas, Esq.
A. M. Gubbay, Esq.	Thackersey Mooljee, Esq.
H. P. Le Mesurier, Esq.	Soonderdas Mooljee, Esq.
Charles Currey, Esq.	Khimjee Oodhowjee, Esq.
Henry Forman, Esq.	His Highness Aga Khan.
J. F. Moir, Esq.	Dwarkadas Vussonjee, Esq.
Henry Ashley, Esq.	Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Esq.
Hajee Nusserwanjee Patel, Esq.	
Venayekrow Juggonathjee Sunkersett, Esq.	
Kessowjee Naique, Esq.	
Dr. Bhow Daji.,	

Copy of Resolution passed by the Special Committee at a Meeting held on the 24th instant :—

RESOLUTION.

The Committee, at a Meeting held on the 21st instant, having resolved that a suitable Address be prepared, took into consideration the expediency or otherwise of making a recommendation to the Bench to vote out of the Funds of the Corporation a sum sufficient to cover the expense of Illuminating the principal Public Buildings, Streets, &c., &c., and provide a display of Fireworks, and otherwise to receive and entertain the Viceroy in such public manner as may be deemed fitting to mark the sense of the inhabitants of Bombay of the honour to be paid the City.

The Special Committee having considered the question with reference to the power of the Bench to make a vote from the Municipal Funds for the purpose indicated, came to the conclusion that, under the Municipal Act of 1865, no such power rests with the Bench.

COMPETITION AND THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

I.

ALL those who take an interest in Indian affairs must well remember the paper read by Dr. Birdwood last May at the meeting of the East India Association on "Competition and the Indian Services." An able and by no means uninstructive discussion on the paper ensued, and in this discussion Mr. Tayler (late Commissioner of Patna) is reported to have said "that it seemed to him that the man would be a benefactor to India who would point out the happy medium between the present system of cramming, by which, as Dr. Birdwood had truly said, the crammers had taken the place of the old directors, and the former system of indiscriminate personal patronage: if there were no individual interests, no theories, no prejudices, he (Mr. Tayler) thought that all would acknowledge that the man required for India was *not* the man who carried all this cramming in his head, but the man who united moral physical and intellectual qualifications in a happy combination." It was these words that induced us to write the present paper, and although in our wildest moments of ambition we can hardly expect to be the public benefactor to India, spoken of by Mr. Tayler, still it is just possible that one or two ideas may have occurred to us which have escaped the notice of far abler men. The mouse has often ere this helped to release the lion from his net of difficulties, and it is within the limits of probabilities that it should thus happen in this case. We have had many opportunities of seeing the practical carrying out of the present system, both as regards the *preparation* for, and the *conducting* of, the examination for the East India Civil Service, to which branch our remarks here almost exclusively apply, as we know more about it than about any other public service in India. We have carefully placed side by side the advantages and disadvantages of throwing that eminent service open to public competition, and we have at last found what seems to us to be the "happy medium between the present system of cramming and the former system of indiscriminate patronage." But before we disclose this "happy medium," we would like to make a few remarks on the *preparation* for, and the *conducting* of, the competitive examination. In the last examination, no less than sixteen young men passed from one establishment, some seven or eight from another, and four from a third, which gives nearly thirty appointments in the hands of three tutors at a time when only thirty-six are given to the world at large. Such a system must be intrinsically wrong: it necessarily encourages cramming. We do not blame the crammers who (we can answer for the most successful one, with whom we studied,) do the work required from them honestly, but we do most heartily blame the system which makes such work required: the system does more towards the deterioration of true education, the education which draws forth the abilities of a man than can be remedied by legions of Education Bills. A boy of perhaps 17 goes to one of these crammers: he has been at a public school and has a very fair idea of the Classics, having devoted most of his schoolboy life to them: he is still encouraged to persevere in them because, forsooth, they pay better than *some* other subjects: he devotes at least two hours a day to them: he studies English and the Natural Sciences along with the latter subject: he has, before he is placed with the crammer, no knowledge, but he *crams* it up for an hour and a half daily for six months The day, or rather the fortnight, of examination arrives: the candidate attends at Burlington House: he translates passages from Latin and Greek into English and from English into Latin and Greek: he does verses and has a *viva voce* examination in both languages; and lastly, he has a paper on the "Language, Literature and History" of both Rome and Greek: he has a paper and a *viva voce* examination in Chemistry or in whatever science or sciences he may be taking up. The examination over, the list of marks is published and sent to the candidate: he finds that he has obtained more marks in Natural Sciences than he has in either Latin or Greek, or perhaps more than in both of them together, although he, in his inner consciousness, is perfectly aware that he could not practically apply his knowledge of the sciences whilst there are few passages from Greek and Latin authors which puzzle him. This is no fanciful picture: it is one which is daily seen, and it at once shows that the system, however good it may be theoretically, is practically one which panders most disgracefully to cramming.

Few men in these days have a very lively faith in competitive examinations and that the ablest men invariably pass, no one would venture to affirm without laughing: so much depends on outward circumstances, over which the candidate has no control: the crotchets of examiners (and some examiners have crotchets), nervousness, a bad cold or general depression brought on from too hard work or from some other cause, all these tell their tale: there is more uncertainty and greater difficulty in calculating the respective positions that thirty given men will hold in a particular examination than there is in calculating the respective positions that the thirty horses who may be running for the Derby will hold. We will give two instances of the glorious uncertainty of calculating on the number of marks, and the two might be multiplied a thousand-fold. A young man tried to pass in 1870: he took up Mathematics and Literature: in the former subject he scored 215 marks, in the latter about 25: he failed in that year, and in the following year he again tried to pass: meanwhile, he had been working hard at Mathematics and cramming at Literature: his marks were Mathematics 42 and Literature some high number which put him amongst the first ten in that subject: it is true that in 1871 there were 125 marks taken off the whole number obtained in Mathematics, but that would have made him score 167 or nearly 50 less than he had scored in the preceding year: in 1870 he had read Algebra, Euclid, Trigonometry, Conic Sections, a little Differential Calculus, a little Statics and Dynamics: in 1871 he had improved himself in these subjects and had read a little Integrant Calculus and some Hydrostatics. The other young man also tried for the examination in 1870: he was a fair classical scholar and obtained good marks: during the following year he was lazy in every subject except Classics: he was fond of them and he devoted much time and labour to them: when he received his marks he was surprised to see that Classics was the only subject in which he had scored less than in the previous year. It may be urged (as was undoubtedly the case) that Mathematics and Classics were both marked more strictly in 1871 than they were in 1870, but this only shows the unfairness of examinations: if success depended entirely on Mathematics or entirely on Classics, or if indeed either or both subjects were obligatory instead of voluntary as they now are, the alteration of the standard of excellence would be no injustice; but when one or two subjects are treated with greater severity than formerly, whilst the others are treated the same or perhaps more mildly, it is, to say the least, a gross injustice to those who have been devoting their time to the particular subjects which have, for some unknown cause, come under the special wrath of the Civil Service Commissioners.

The way that English literature is now read by candidates for the Indian Civil Service is most deteriorating to the proper study of that important part of an English gentleman's education. We do not go so far as Dr. Birdwood as to say that "this subject, in the sense of the Civil Service Commissioners, means the Handbook of English Literature by Angus, or Shaw's Student's English Literature:" it means more than that: these books *are* crammed up most carefully, but English Literature means the reading, *with reference to examination*, of Shakespeare, Milton, Dryden, Pope, Addison, &c. The candidate should not only know who wrote such plays as "Ralph Royster Doyster" and the "Duchess of Malfy" and such works as "Religio Medici" and "Timber," but he also should be able to recite correctly Dryden's character of Titus Oates, or of Buckingham, or else long pieces from Shakespeare; he may be asked (he must be over 17 and may be nearly 21, so he has had ample time to have obtained a *thorough* knowledge of the authors) to write in three short hours a character of a great man after the style of Milton, of Johnson and of Lord Macaulay. It is far better that English Literature should be omitted altogether from the subjects of examination than that it should be studied in the way encouraged by the Civil Service Commissioners. Our grand old authors are read as if the reading was a toil instead of a pleasure: a Shakespeare or a Milton has often been cast down in despair by the weary student, who marks with the well known old pencil passages upon passages which he may in the latest examination be asked to quote by heart. Studies should serve for delight, for ornament, and for ability, and when one of these essentials is forgotten, we may be sure that the studies are being thrown on stony ground and that their seeds will not spring up.

If a candidate is successful, he is given in the course of two years £300 with which he has to pay for a special course of training: during this two years he has to pass examinations in Law, Political Economy, the History and Geography of India, Hindustani, and one other Oriental Language, depending on the Presidency chosen by him: if he passes in any of these subjects well, he is given a handsome reward: yet so badly were these men educated, that *all* those who came to the Bombay Presidency in 1871 were rejected in the vernacular language of that Presidency after they had been three months resident in the country, whilst many without a preparatory two years have passed the interpreter's examination within six, eight, or twelve months of their having set foot in this country: so much good is effected by giving £300 and two years' special training to the competition-wallah.

A member of the Civil Service at home leads a very different life to a member of the Civil Service in India; he, who would be a first-rate clerk in London very probably would find that he had mistaken his vocation were he to be suddenly transferred to the Indian Civil Service. "To be" (it is Sir John Kaye who is speaking) "a civilian in India is not merely to be a member of a great bureaucracy. The duties which he is called upon to face are not solely the duties of the desk. As the soldier in India is often called upon to lay down the sword and take up the portfolio of the administrator, so the civilian is often on the great high road of his duty surrounded by circumstances which compel him to lay down the portfolio and to gird on the sword." DIMSDLOG.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

RAJCOTE, 26TH OCT.

THE Political Agent arrived on the 24th, and during his stay of about week, is the guest of his *locum tenens*, Colonel Walker. His object in coming is to get together such of the Chiefs as are desirous of proceeding to Bombay to be presented to the Viceroy, and of escorting them. The Nawab of Joonaghur, who was especially invited by "Khureeta," is not going owing to illness, but his son will represent him. Very few of the Chiefs have made up their minds to go, and among these are, I hear, the Raj of Drangdra, the Thakores of Sacela and Choora, the young Chiefs of Bhownuggur, Limree, Rajcote, and Wudwan, and five or six others. It will thus be seen that Kattywar will be poorly represented.

A fire broke out in the house of a manufacturer of fireworks at noon last Sunday, when property, chiefly combustible material, of the value of about Rs. 1,000, was destroyed. The owner of the house was also severely burnt, and on removal to the Civil Hospital, died yesterday.

At a parade of the troops held this morning by Colonel Combe, commanding at Kattywar, Abyssinian medals were presented to the officers, commissioned and non-commissioned, and privates of H. M.'s 18th Regiment N. I.

Fever is still prevalent, and I do not think it will abate until the cold weather fully sets in. The early crops have all been harvested, and the yield is said to be far above the usual average.

In order to expedite the completion of the new Infantry lines, two elephants, ten pairs of bullocks, and thirty mules have been added to the working party of the commissariat establishment, so that the lines cannot but be ready before the next monsoon.

It is said that before long there will be an infusion of new blood into the Political element of the Kattywar agency, which is very much needed, in order to restore confidence in the minds of the Chiefs and people, which has of late been very much shaken.

H. H. the Jam of Nowanuggur, though invited by the Political Agent to proceed to Bombay to be presented to the Viceroy, has declined doing so on the plea of illness, and yet H. H. a few months back condescended to visit a subordinate official at his residence, because he was made to believe that the recognition of his natural son Kaloobа to the guddee, depended upon the will of this subordinate!!! Neither the present Jam nor any of his predecessors was ever known to have come to Rajcote to have an interview with the Political Agent, and yet Jam Veebajee comes, not to visit that official, but his subordinate—*O tempora Omores!*

BHOSAWUL, 29TH OCT.

THE sixth annual general meeting of the Bhosawul Co-operative Provident Society was held in the Bhosawul Reading Room on Monday, the 28th inst., Mr. Hutchinson in the chair. After hearing the report and balance sheet read, the chairman dwelt at some length on the steadily increasing success of the society. During the last year the society have paid off the whole debt on the building and were now sole proprietors. A dividend of 8 per cent. on capital and 12 per cent. on members' purchases was then declared. The officers for the ensuing year were elected, and Mr. Nicholson, the Honorary Secretary, was elected, although he wished to resign through having had very indifferent health lately. Mr. Abbott was then called upon to present Mr. Nicholson, the Honorary Secretary, and Mr. Hutchinson, the storekeeper, with testimonials; a valuable gold chronometer watch and gold chain and appendages were given to Mr. Nicholson, and a handsome gold hunting watch to Mr. Hutchinson. In delivering the testimonials, Mr. Abbott made an appropriate speech. A vote of thanks was also accorded to Messrs. Nicholson and Hutchison, who returned their thanks to the shareholders. "Success of the Bhosawul stores" being drunk in bumpers, the meeting was closed.

THE I. B. I. ENTERTAINMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you allow me the use of your columns to draw attention to the entertainment in aid of the funds of the Indo-British Institution which is to be held in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute this evening at 9 P.M. I wish also to say that the seats will not be numbered as heretofore, but that a large number will be reserved for those who have asked for seats to be secured. The hall is very spacious and well ventilated, and in every respect superior to our school-room, and "first come first served" will be the arrangement.—Yours &c.,

TUDOR TREVOR,
Hony. Secy. and Treasurer, I. B. Institution.
31st October.

THE GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The full report of the meeting of shareholders of the Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company given in your issue of yesterday must have doubtless afforded some amusement to your readers in the present dull state of time. The proceedings have been witty all through, but it is a matter of great regret that the shareholders did not hold their ground so firmly as they did at the first stage. The rejection of accounts is a principal point, and in not adopting such a statement as was asked to pass by the directors, the shareholders acted boldly and wisely and took a right step in the right direction. They however seem to have not likewise studied their own interest when the nomination of auditors took place. The post, every right-thinking man must admit, is a highly responsible one, and persons having a thorough knowledge of accounts, well up in arithmetic, and holding an independent position, can *only* be deputed, nay trusted to scrutinize and examine accounts involving a considerably large sum.

On the 5th November proximo the meeting of shareholders of the Broach Mills Company—a similarly managed concern—is to be held, when I trust your reporter will not neglect to grace with his presence and take notes of the interesting proceedings that may take place in it.

30th Oct. PRUSSIA.

TURF NEWS AND CLUB GOSSIP.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 4TH OCTOBER.

SIR ROUNDELL PALMER has, it is understood, accepted the high office of Lord Chancellor. Lord Hatherley's retirement from the Woolsack has for some months past been a matter of speculation. According to Parliamentary rule, Sir John Coleridge, the Attorney-General, had the prior claim to the Lord Chancellorship, but has waived his right in favour of his senior, for which he will be recompensed at no very distant date, by being created Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench. Lord Hatherley's failing eyesight has enforced his vacating his high position. This infirmity has been growing on him for some time past, and indeed, latterly, it has become so serious as to interfere with the discharge of the duties of his office. Skill of the most advanced order has been consulted, and every remedy that could be thought of has in turn been had recourse to, but unfortunately without avail. Latterly it was with the most painful effort that he could read the deliverances as appellate judge in the House of Lords, and on the last occasion when Parliament was prorogued, the task of reading the Queen's speech had to be performed by a member of the Royal Commission. Lord Hatherley, like Sir W. Page Wood, obtained a well-earned distinction from his high moral character and the influence he had obtained as a Churchman. Mr. Gladstone wisely calculated that the adhesion of so powerful a member of the Church of England to the scheme for disestablishing the Church of Ireland would materially promote the success of the measure, and the result, much to be deplored, justified the calculation. So far as legal questions are concerned, Lord Hatherley's tenure of office has been entirely uneventful; but his kindly disposition, genial manner, and stern probity have earned for him a high reputation. His successor, Sir Roundell Palmer, is a man of a highly different stamp, though well able to compete with him in all things, and his appointment at the present moment is received with universal approbation. With the exception of Lord Cairns, no lawyer of his generation has enjoyed a more lucrative practice at the bar, or has attained to higher distinction. He is a man of singular moral sensitiveness, as was sufficiently revealed by his refusal of the Woolsack because he disapproved of Mr. Gladstone's policy of disestablishment. Sir R. Palmer was born in 1802, just seventy years ago, at Mixbury, Oxfordshire, of which place his father was Rector, was educated at Oxford, and called to the bar at Lincolns Inn in 1837. He first sat in Parliament for Plymouth, which he represented from 1847 to 1852, and again from 1853 to 1857. In 1861 he was appointed Solicitor-General in the administration of Lord Palmerston, and returned to St. Stephen's by the electors of Richmond, of which place he is still the representative. He was elevated to the Attorney-Generalship in 1863, and left office with the Liberal Government in 1866. It is stated that the Government made him an offer of £30,000 in return for his services as counsel for the country before the Geneva Court, and that he declined, the inference being that he refused any remuneration. This is singularly patriotic and disinterested, but quite characteristic of Sir Roundell Palmer.

A rumour is current that Sir Alexander Cockburn, who has twice refused an ordinary Peerage, is likely to be made an Earl.

From Westminster to the Police Courts the distance is not very great, so let us take a peep into them. Among the many ingenious devices for keeping a girl at her work, the invention of a Mr. Fletcher of Dudley seems the most original and novel, and quite worthy of being protected by Letters Patent. Betsy by name, a daughter of this Mr. Fletcher, it seems, wanted to go out to service, but her father elected to employ her in the delicate and very feminine occupation of nail-making, and to ensure due attention to her work, he chained her by a heavy chain and padlock to a block on the shop, putting the chain on her right leg. Having chained her up, he kicked her, lighted his pipe, and went out. Nice man, Mr. Fletcher! She had a fit caused by the paternal kicking, recovered, had another fit, fell on the hearth, and was burned. Again recovering, she had recourse to cold chisel and hammer and struck her chains off. The police found her wandering. Really the wilfulness of these young women—these nailers—is very remarkable. One would have fondly hoped that girl was at least safe when chained by her leg and padlock, especially after being clinched by a couple of fits, a kicking, and a burning. But we see that no sooner was her loving male parent's back turned than she was away. Such obstinacy and ingratitude must have been really harrowing to the feelings of an indulgent father like Mr. Fletcher of Dudley. "Peppered to death" is a newly invented method of silencing a squalling baby, the last effort of a Mr. Spaul of 1, Blythfield Street, Kensington. This gentleman's conduct has been a matter for investigation, and though he piteously cried on his trial, "I never killed a rabbit or a kitten in my life, let alone a child," a senile judge so far differed with him as to give him six months' imprisonment. I can remember in the merry days of 1857 and 1858, how that well-informed but very reticent rebels divulged freely under the effects of the aromatic aroma of dried chillies burning on a brazier; but our benevolence or inquisitiveness never carried us so far as "exhibiting" ground pepper shaken into the eyes, nose, and mouth as an anodyne for the pain the retention of these State secrets must have cost their possessors. Besides, there is a vast difference between a rebellious plotting patell and a nurseling. Poor little Hannah Weedon, aged 14 months, being given to squalling and, as her step-father admitted, "fond at that early age—of hot things," he quieted her once and for ever by emptying the pepper castor down her throat and into her eyes and nose, and the mite died in horrible agony. The convict Edward Spaul thought that as the babe at the mature age of one year and two months had been in the habit of eating pepper, mustard, and horse-radish, and partook generally "with the meals of its nurse" an ounce or two, more or less, of pungent pepper, which actually stopped up its throat, would be neither here nor there, so poured the powdered avalanche down its gullet. A few strands of tough hemp round the swallow of this Kensington fiend would have a mighty salutary effect, but in six months he will be loose amongst us, free to pepper other children to death. Palmer of Rudgely appears to have been quite a novice in the poisoner's art as compared with Mrs. Cotton of West Auckland in Durham, whose "worsted" is likely to be wound up before very long. This amiable lady is suspected of having poisoned no less than sixteen persons, including three husbands and a few of her own children. Arsenic in large quantities has been discovered in the body of one of her lodgers. The authorities have ordered that the bodies of her husband, his son, and one of her own children—whose deaths happened between September 1871 and March last—be exhumed for medical examination. My gallery of horrors, like that of Madame Tussaud, is getting inconveniently crowded, and I shall soon have to throw out a wing.

Imagine the Lyceum in tears! On Saturday night the play of *Charles I.* was produced for the first time at that theatre before a crowded house, and so vivid was the histrionic power of Mr. Henry Irving, who acted the part of the martyred king, that the novel spectacle was witnessed of strong men sobbing in the pit; one woman in hysterics in the gallery; well-bred ladies with faces averted from the stage, weeping aloud in utter disregard of the conventional propriety of the boxes; the teachings of Macaulay and Carlyle all forgot; *Cromwell* walking the boards amid the murmuring execrations of the "gods," and not even a stray propagandist able to muster a solitary cheer for the great King-unmaker. Such were the testimonies which the audience gave to the power of Mr. Irving's representation. The palmy days of the stage seem to have returned, and the execution scene in the Passion Play at Ober-Ammergan does not produce a deeper impression than does this Lyceum drama. Mr. W. G. Wills, the author, however, has been guilty of a gross perversion of history, and whatever merit the play may have, it cannot rank highly in an historic point of view. It is somewhat late in the day to proclaim either on the stage or off it the worn-out doctrine that Charles Stuart was a saint and Oliver Cromwell a villain. Here we have no king with a talent for dissimulation greater than that possessed by any sovereign of England before or since; no tyrant who preferred his own will to the best interests of his people; no ruler who never conceded a right until forced beyond resistance, and then gave in one breath what he withdrew or qualified in the next. But instead we have one, and only one, side of a many-sided character. The affectionate husband, the tender father, the friend who could be faithful where faithlessness would have served higher ends, as he was invariably faithless where faith was a virtue—these are the features which Mr. Wells dwells on in the king. The personal ambition, the lack of silver-tongued speech, and the absence of courtly manners, these intensified, sometimes caricatured, are what he permits us to see of the Protector. We first see Charles at Hampton Court. The king is seen at his very best, in the congenial atmosphere of home life in the bosom of his family, alternately soothing the wounded pride of his impetuous queen after his unsuccessful attempt to arrest the five members, and amusing his youngest son, whose after fate was to be only a shade less sad than his own. We follow him to Whitehall, where disaffection has reached tumult and the Royal cause has been irretrievably divorced from that of the Parliament. Cromwell, accompanied by Ireton, come to make known the feelings and great, fine, slashing animal. Isaverok is a compactly-built genuine animal, but neither he nor Soucar, another horse built on the same lines, who were first and second for the Chester Cup, can win 7st. 8lbs. and 7st. 12lbs. respectively. Peto will represent Russley, but this race is not for Mr. Merry this year. Of St. Pancras I know nothing, except that he has shown fair average form. Astrologer is fancied, but as he was beaten by Star and Garter for the Middlesborough handicap at the late Stockton meeting, this cannot entitle him to consideration for the Cesarewitch. To make a long story short, I must discard all the other outsiders and select Enfield to win and for a place. The field will be remarkable for the number of sound good-looking stayers we shall see in it.

The aristocratic meeting at Kelso was remarkable for the splendid race between Mr. Merry's Freeman and Mr. J. H. Houldsworth's Falkland in the Roxburgh handicap. After a dead heat the judge's verdict in the second was for Mr. Merry by a head. The member for Falkirk Boroughs followed up his success by carrying off the Border handicap with his neat roan Mozart.

A report, emanating from the *Globe*, has been in circulation that a marriage had been arranged between the Duke of Hamilton and the divorced wife of the Hon. Major Vivian, M.P., permanent Under-Secretary at War, the lady being incorrectly described as a daughter of Lord Augustus Loftus, our ambassador at St. Petersburgh. The *Post* denies the statement and not without good reason, for the Marquis of Waterford has very properly married the lady in question, Miss Florence Grosvenor Rowley, a daughter of the late Major Rowley of the Bombay Army. Intelligence from Southampton, received this morning, states that Sir Roger Tichborne, the claimant's partizans, are active in fomenting disturbances at Poole, to suppress which the chief constable of the county police, with a strong force of "rurals," has had to proceed to the spot. Colonel Lushington, who has occupied the Tichborne estates and was one of the defendants in the late ejectment trial, has resolved to quit his holdings, and is moving out for Sir Alfred Tichborne's widow and son to take possession. This step is creating a great stir and excitement amongst the inhabitants of Alresford and surrounding places, and particularly amongst the tenants of the Tichborne estate. The police have therefore been called in to protect Lady Tichborne and her son. A prospectus has been issued of the East Indian Civil, Military, and Commercial Agency, with a capital of £100,000. The agency proposes, in addition to lending money to Government servants on personal security and a life insurance—a business now declined by the Agra Bank, but at one time a source of great profit to that institution—to transact all the usual business of East India Agents, and to open co-operative stores in Bayswater and Kensington. An institution of this kind is much wanted, and this company, under the able management of Mr. H. B. MacCulloch, formerly manager of the Agra Bank, cannot fail to pay a fair dividend and be a boon to the Services. The direction is very respectable, and I look for the success of this new East Indian Agency.

BOMBAY.

RAIN AT MATHERAN.—The total fall of rain registered at Matheran during the monsoon amounted to 178 inches and 75 cents.

THE SCINDHIA'S FOLLOWERS.—About thirty of Scindhia's followers arrived here on Monday, and have taken up their residence temporarily near Khetwady.

EARTHQUAKE AT UNKLESUR.—It is stated that a slight shock of earthquake was felt at Unklesur, in the Surat collectorate, on the afternoon of the 22nd instant.

THE GOVERNOR'S CARRIAGES AND HORSES.—On Monday twenty horses and seven carriages belonging to H. E. the Governor were brought to Bombay from Poona.

ACCIDENT.—A Hindoo woman accidentally fell into a well at Wilderness Road on Tuesday, but was immediately taken out by a bheestie who was present there at the time.

EDUCATIONAL.—Dr. Bühler, Educational Inspector Northern Division, is to conduct an examination of the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy English school at Surat on the 5th November.

STRIPES.—In the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate, yesterday, a Hindoo named Puna Johar was sentenced to receive ten stripes for stealing a dhotur, the property of one Ramdas Manock.

TRESPASS.—Waghjee Walljee and four other Hindoo brokers were charged yesterday before Mr. Nana Morojee with trespassing in the compound of the Secretariat, and were fined five rupees each.

NATIVE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS IN THE MOFUSSIL.—The Surat correspondent of the *Jam-i-Jumshed* states that the Government contemplate to confer the title of "Azum" on the native Municipal Commissioners in the Mofussil.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—A Hindoo named Cannia Pandoo, a suspicious character, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to four months' rigorous imprisonment, on a charge of removing a silver anklet from the person of a child.

SUICIDE BY A PARSEE WOMAN.—Dr. Howlett held an inquest yesterday at Shaik Abdool Reymon Street on the body of a Parsee woman named Chadunbaee. The jury found that the woman had committed suicide by drowning herself in a well.

THEFT OF ICE.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, a man named Esoof Mahomed was convicted of stealing a quantity of ice belonging to Messrs. Tudor and Co., and sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment.

THEFT ON BOARD SHIP.—In the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate on Tuesday, a Mahomedan named Shaik Hoossein was charged with stealing a quantity of antimony from the ship Riga, and was on conviction sentenced to receive ten stripes.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—On Tuesday a Coroner's jury was empannelled at Upper Mahim on the body of Ooma, woman, who was severely scalded by a pot of hot water falling on her. The jury upon the evidence came to the conclusion that death was caused by tetanus, the result of an accidental burn.

FALSE PRETENCES.—Yesterday, in the Fort Police Court, a man named Gopinath Ramchundra was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with obtaining by false pretences a pair of silver anklets, the property of one Ramkrishna Succaram. He was adjudged guilty and sentenced to five months' hard labour.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL—ERRATUM.—In the instalment of the Council which we published yesterday, the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee's speech regarding the motion for the third reading by some means or other got into the debate on the Hon. Mr. Narayen's motion anent the house-tax. To-day we publish Sir Jamsetjee's proper speech.

FIRES.—On Tuesday a fire broke out in the native town in a Borah's shop, but was promptly extinguished before any damage was done. Another fire broke out on the same day in a jowlee hut at Boree Bunder, belonging to one Ragoo Manajee. The fire was soon put out by the exertions of some of the neighbours. The damage done to property is estimated at about Rs. 50.

WIDOW MARRIAGE AT BHOWNUGGUR.—A correspondent of the *Bombay Summachar* states that a widow marriage is shortly to take place at Bhownuggur. The widower is a Brahmin, aged about twenty-two years, and the widow is also of the same caste, and aged about sixteen years. This will be the first widow marriage in the Kattywar province. It is said that the parents of the woman are in favour of the marriage.

PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.—The *Bombay Summachar*, in reviewing the report of the Educational Department of this Presidency for the three years ending March 1871, expresses its satisfaction with the general progress of education during the period, and praises Government for evincing great anxiety for its rapid spread; but censures the people for not supplementing the endeavours of the State in the matter, and benefitting themselves.

SUICIDE.—A Maratha named Pandoo Oodajee was found on Monday lying insensible in a house at Bhunderwada. He was conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he died on the following day. A *post mortem* examination showed that the man had taken arsenic. He, it appears, had obtained a release from his wife, and because of this had incurred the displeasure of his casteman. He had several times expressed his intention to put an end to his life.

THE District Superintendent of Police, Lieutenant-Colonel Henderson, left Poona on Monday for the districts.—*Deccan Herald*, Oct. 30.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE RECEPTION OF THE VICEROY AT POONA.—We understand that much of the "heavy" work of the Executive Government is "under suspension" for a time, in consequence of the extensive preparations now being made to give a reception to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, such as shall be worthy of the occasion and remembered in time to come. As yet the programme is kept a profound State secret, but we shall in all probability not be kept much longer in the dark as to the arrangements that may be decided upon. It is of course necessary that Lord Northbrook's personal as well as public convenience should be consulted before officially notifying the result of the Governmental deliberations. In the meantime the military, and more particularly the cantonment, authorities would seem to be up and doing and no mistake, and what our friends in the Punjab would call "eye-wash," is just now in extensive demand here, and the bazaars are being furnished up in a manner that is pleasant to look at; advantage of the Dewallee holidays being taken to lay on an extra coating of paint and whitewash in places that are likely to come most prominently under the range of the Viceregal optics. Besides the grand military display which, it is rumoured, will take place at Poona on the second day after the Viceroy's arrival here, there will, we hear, be a series of festivities such as the oldest inhabitant never witnessed before in this place—the whole of the four days of his Lordship's visit being devoted to "high jinks." The natives of the city of Poona headed by the Sarwajanik Sabha, will, we understand, present an Address of Welcome to His Excellency, and it is said a very grand entertainment will be given to him by the Chiefs, Sirdars, and other burra logue of the ancient capital of Maharashtra, on the occasion of this, the first State visit ever paid to it by a Governor-General of India; the visit of the late Lord Mayo to Poona having been a purely private one, made before he had assumed the Viceroyalty, whilst on his way to Calcutta from England. No doubt all other communities will be found equal to the occasion, and every one will do his best to give a right royal welcome to the Pro-consul of India, the "brightest jewel in the British Crown." We hope to be in a position very shortly to present our readers with an authenticated version of what they may expect to witness at Poona during the *grand tamasha* which will come off between the 22nd and 26th of the ensuing month of November, in the year of Grace 1872.—*Ibid.*

THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Continued from yesterday's *Bombay Gazette*.)

THE Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy—I have much pleasure in endorsing the views of my hon. friend Narayen Wassoodewjee. There can be no doubt that our fiscal system was among the chief, if not chief, *the* cause of all the discontent and dissatisfaction which has prevailed in the minds of the people and has produced a large amount of distress and misery among them. This is one of the most important things which it was necessary the bill ought to have grappled with. In the first instance the people, for whose benefit the bill has been framed, do not feel satisfied with it. It does not give the people what would be far more acceptable to them than even representation, namely,—a relief from the pressure of taxation. It contains no provision tending to a readjustment of the fiscal system which I fear has been the cause of incalculable mischief and misery. I do not desire to speak in favour of this or that faction, but it is admitted on all hands that the weight of taxation presses heavily, too heavily, upon only one class of property, namely, houses and lands, and that an equalization of the rates among the different classes of the community, and a distribution of the imposts among other kinds of investment would go far to enlist the sympathies of the people in favour of the bill. I would suggest for the consideration of the hon'ble mover of the bill, whether it would not even now be useful to have the bill referred once more to a committee in order to the fiscal system being remodeled and recast.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers thought that the Hon. Mr. Narayen's proposal would involve an alteration in the principle of the bill, and he could not therefore give it his assent. The constant increase of houses in Bombay showed that investments in house property were not such bad things as had been alleged.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—I agree with the Hon. Mr. Rogers that the suggestion to consolidate the rates and to place them at a reduced amount entirely upon house-owners would be an alteration that would affect the principle of the bill, and I have already pointed out that at this stage of the discussion no such proposal could properly be entertained. I regret that the honourable mover of the present amendment did not tell us more plainly at the second reading that it was not representative institutions that the Town wanted, but merely a diminution and re-distribution of taxation. If it had been understood at an earlier period that this was the real want of the bulk of the community and not only of the house-owning interest, enquiries might have been instituted which would have enabled this Council to go into a question of so much nicety and difficulty, but at this the eleventh hour, it is hardly reasonable to expect that this Council will go back and discuss points which may well be left for the consideration of the Corporation hereafter. I confess I should require very strong and unimpeachable testimony to convince me of the correctness of the assertion that the occupiers' rates now all fall on the house-owners. Such a fact would be contrary to the experience of other countries, and would be an exception to the ordinary relations between house-owners and house-occupiers. In England it is asserted that all rates on house-property eventually come out of the pockets of the occupier, and this would appear to be the natural order of things except when long tenancies have been created prior to the imposition of the rate, the terms of which cannot be altered by the house-owner in consequence of the imposition of the rate. It is not to be supposed that house-owners are not subject to the same influences as other persons who deal in other commodities, or that they will not do their utmost to recover from the consumer of the commodity in which they deal, *i.e.*, the occupier, the tax placed on their houses; and if their hands are not tied by permanent arrangements, or unless the supply of houses should far exceed the demand, they are pretty certain to be successful in their attempt, as under ordinary circumstances they will demand and obtain an increase of rent that will cover the amount of the tax. Now although in the present condition of Bombay I am ready to admit that the supply of the better class of houses, viz., those occupied by Europeans and the more wealthy classes of the native community, is in excess of the demand, and that consequently the rents of such houses have fallen, and the owners thereof may not be in a position to recover from their tenants the whole of the house-rate; yet, I apprehend that this is only a temporary state of affairs, and that it is limited only to the best class of residences and offices. There is no reason to suppose that the same abnormal state of affairs exists with reference to the dwelling places of the middle and poorer classes of citizens, and I confess that I am unable to credit that the house-owners do not recover a great portion, if not the whole, of the occupiers' rates from their tenants. I observe that the members of this Council who represent the house-owning interest only state that the house-owners pay the occupiers' rates to the municipality. This they may possibly do, but I cannot and do not believe that they do not recover the great bulk of these payments from their tenants. The best refutation of the house-owners' arguments is the one mentioned by Mr. Rogers, viz., that building operations have been going on actively in Bombay ever since Act II. of 1865 became law, and that even during the last year houses, large and small, have been springing up in all quarters of the island. Every one who can use his eyes may convince himself of this fact, and I should like to know how this state of things can be accounted for, if the effect of the present system of municipal taxation has been to make investments in house property such bad speculations as they are now represented to be. Persons who bought houses at the exaggerated prices current in the Share Mania times have undoubtedly suffered losses, but these are not to be ascribed to municipal rates. The rate levied upon occupiers under the existing law, and which will be continued under the bill, is precisely the English house tax, which has been praised by Mr. Stuart Mill as one of the best and fairest methods of imposing an income-tax—[the speaker here read a quotation from sec. 6, chap. III., of Mill's Political Economy]—and I am unable to acknowledge that it is a bad form of taxation as asserted by the Hon. Mr. Narayen. It is a rate assessed on the rent which each person pays for the tenement which he occupies, which is, as Mr. Mill states, a very fair criterion of his income or means of living, reaches nearly everyone, and can only be evaded by misers and a few others. I can see no reason whatever for the total abolition of this rate, and I must say that I regard with great suspicion the offer of the house-owners to bear a 6 per cent. house-rate, if the police and lighting rates are abolished. It is not usual for any class of persons to solicit the imposition of additional burdens on themselves to relieve another class, and I am unable to give the house-owners of Bombay credit for so much generosity and self-abnegation. I imagine that these shrewd persons, who are wise in their generation, see that they will ultimately be able to throw the greater part of the house-rate on the occupiers, and hence this present proposal, which is more liberal in appearance than in reality. It is just that occupiers should contribute to the rates, and it seems to be the generally accepted opinion in England that the rates on real property should be equally divided between owners and occupiers. This will be roughly done, if we assent to a reduction of the minimum house-rate to 4 per cent., which I have already expressed my willingness to do, and also to fix the maximum rate at 7 instead of 8 per cent. To this extent I am prepared to go, but no further, and before this concession is made, it is necessary that we must come to some understanding as to how the loss which will be occasioned to the Municipal treasury can be supplied. A diminution of 1 per cent. in the house-rate is equivalent to one lac and thirty thousand rupees. This would have been covered by the town duty on cotton, but that has been abandoned. It has been estimated that by the increases already made in other town duties Rs. 1,14,000 additional revenue will be raised, and this sum, with Rs. 12,000, the estimated realization from the tax on Fire Insurance Companies, will nearly cover the deficiency which will be occasioned by a reduction of 1 per cent. on the house-rate. This would make an apparent equilibrium, but it must be remembered that we have been informed by the Municipal Commissioner that some additional income is imperatively called for to meet requisite expenditure, and also that in the Budget which is about to be submitted to the Justices for the present year, a 6 per cent. house-rate has been calculated. If the new Corporation is to make a fair start, it is absolutely necessary that some additional income should be placed at their disposal. As it is too late now to bring forward any new tax, the only means of doing what is required will be to increase some of the town duties, and I mentioned before that the only items which we could well increase were wines and spirits and ghee, both of which are in a certain sense luxuries.

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas—I deny that ghee is a luxury. It is a necessary of life.

His Excellency the President—We all get to consider certain articles necessary after we have consumed them for some time.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker continued—If the Hon. members of this Council are prepared to impose additional duties on the articles I have named, we may then relieve the house-owning class in the manner I have suggested; but it will be necessary, as a preliminary step, to negative the substantive amendment of the Hon. Mr. Narayen, and to throw out of consideration the wider proposals which he has indicated rather than brought forward, and which have been supported by the Hon. Baronet Sir

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The s.s. Pearl, 366 tons, Captain W. Morrison, arrived yesterday from Cutch (October 27) with a cargo of specie and 203 deck passengers from different ports.

The s.s. Kurrachee, 346 tons, Captain R. Henderson, sailed yesterday for the Malabar Coast with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Goa—Mr. Mouat, Mr. S. G. Wood, and two deck passengers. For Cochin—One deck passenger.

The s.s. General Havelock, 188 tons, Captain T Teasdale, sailed yesterday for the Malabar Coast with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Ratnagherry—Captain Cruickshank. For Goa—Captain J. F. Basta; and sixteen deck passengers for different ports.

Dirty Weather in the Bay of Bengal.—The weather in the Bay must have been what nautical men call "dirty" last week. From the pilot station we hear that on Wednesday there was every appearance of the approach of a storm, and as the Rangoon, steamer, which ought to have been here on Friday to catch the English mail, has not made her appearance yet, we can only surmise that she encountered bad weather. We have as yet no particulars of damage done in the neighbourhood, but there are, as usual, many rumours about, regarding heavy wind and rain-storms, at no great distance from Calcutta.—*Englishman*, Oct. 28.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.			OCT.—NOV.	LOW WATER.	
Time.	Height.			Time.	Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.			H. M.	FT. IN.
10 35 m	4 9	Thursday 31		4 42 m	4 5
11 13 m	4 4			4 48 a	6 6
11 4 m	6 1	Friday 1		5 15 m	4 6
11 51 a	6 10			5 21 a	7 5
11 36 m	5 3	Saturday..... 2		5 50 m	4 4
				5 54 a	8 1
0 27 m	7 1	Sunday 3		6 24 m	4 1
0 6 a	5 4			6 29 m	8 1
1 7 m	7 0	Monday..... 4		7 3 m	3 8
0 42 a	4 11			7 6 a	8 2
1 49 m	6 8	Tuesday..... 5		7 47 m	3 9
1 23 a	4 5			7 50 a	7 7
2 30 m	5 11	Wednesday ... 6		8 36 m	2 4
2 11 a	3 5			8 39 a	6 5

Moon.—New, 1st, 10h. 18m. a.m.

Mrs. BROWN ON THE "VILE INTERLOPER."

Mrs. Brown presents her complements (drat the paper, it are that greasey I can 'ardly write) to the editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, hand begs to inform 'im 'e is quite correct hin 'is surmise, hand that the person signing hisself "Mrs. Brown's 'usband" his a vile interloper, which 'e is no connection to 'er whatever, and never shall be if she can 'elp it, well knowing has she does, the hevil results of anonymus corrispondince, and 'opes it may lead to 'is ruin in this mortal sfere, which my own sister Jane was halmost divorsed from 'er 'usband hon haccount of a anonymus letter sayin' all sorts of 'orrid things about 'er, poor thing, which 'e was fool enough to believe halthough she were that plain that hif it 'adn't been as she 'ad a little money put by, I don't believe as she would ever 'av got a 'usband at all; but men is such 'eartless hobjects that if it 'adn't bin for Brown and me's interfering, 'e would 'ave put the matter in the 'ands of 'is solicitors as 'e threatened. "A nice way of spendin' your money," says I, "be quite sure hif you puts the matter in their ands as they will take care to keep such tight 'old of 't, as you won't find it heasy to get away again, and besides, remember as you should always wash your dirty linen at 'ome, if there is any as there wasn't," hand it all proved to be a silly 'oax, which I fear, my dear Mr. Editor, as I am wandering from the subject, but if you do 'appen to come across the person signing 'isself my 'usband, just tell 'im as I wishes 'e was just for a day or two, and I think 'e wouldn't write any more letters telling the pack o' lies as 'e did about me, as you knows he did.

I am so hoccupied trying to get hup a little fernery and flower garding hin my back verandah, that I 'aven't time to write no more. Brown 'as just come in and said to me, "Ullo, old 'ooman, hare you making a fernery; they tells me as the prettiest kind of ferns is to be found within a 'undred miles of Worlee," and then 'e laughed as if 'e'd made a joke, but I couldn't see hanything in it, but shall take 'is advice and go and look for 'em there. P'raps 'e was thinkin' of the water creases in the main drain.—Yours affectionately,

Bombay, 29th Oct. Mrs. BROWN.

THE ARREST OF ANOTHER GANG OF CONSPIRATORS.

The Senior Magistrate was engaged the greater part of yesterday in the further investigation of the case against Purbhoo Kurson, Saila Bhikha, Mohundas Gopaldas, Kessowdas Janhidas, Noor Mahomed Dadabhoy, Abdoor Rahim Goolam Rusool, and Bhawa Nansee Buggywalla, who were charged with abetting the fabrication of false evidence in a judicial proceeding.

Mr. R. V. Hearn, Public Prosecutor, appeared to conduct the prosecution. Mr. Venayek Hurrychund, solicitor, defended the third and fourth accused.

Mooljee Dowjee, one of the Brahmins who was sentenced by the District Judge of Surat to three years' imprisonment, and who was liberated before the expiration of the sentence, was examined. He stated, among other things—In the month of October 1871 prisoner No. 1 came with Doolub Shamjee and a Bombay police sepoy to my master's shop at Mandvie and arrested me there. I was put into the Oomercarry chowkey. Next day I was taken to the Police Commissioner's office. Wiswunber Lalljee, last witness, and Hurry Natha were also brought there. Next day we all three were taken to Surat by prisoner No. 6. On arriving at Surat we were taken to the fouzdar's cutcherry. From that we were taken to the hospital, where we saw Pittamber Sewram. Pittamber pointed out us three, and mentioned one Ludha Nathoo who was not present, and said—"These are the people who attacked me and took away my Rs. 275." I denied that. The fouzdar pointed out me and Wiswunber Lalljee, last witness, to the third and fourth prisoners, and asked us what our names were. I said, "You know my name." He said, "No, you must mention"—whereupon I did so. Then the fouzdar turned and made a signal to prisoners Nos. 3 and 4. They then took a look at me and went away. I was kept in prison for some days. After seven or eight days I was taken first to the fouzdar's cutcherry, where I saw prisoner No. 2 for the first time, and after that Olpad, and prisoner No. 2 was with us. There I was taken to the magistrate's tent, near which next morning I saw for the first time prisoners Nos. 1 and 5 They passed me two or three times, looking at me, and after that they were taken into the tent of the magistrate, before whom I was charged with taking Rs. 275. All the prisoners gave evidence against me in that Court. Upon that evidence I was committed for trial at the Sessions, where I was tried. These same witnesses gave evidence against me at the Session also. Doolub Shamjee and Pittamber Sewram gave evidence against me in both Courts. I was convicted and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment. The evidence of those witnesses against me was all false. On the 26th and 27th October 1871 I was in Bombay. I had been continuously in Bombay for two and a half years before that time. Hurry Natha had been working with me in the same shop in Bombay for five months previously. I did not rob Pittamber Sewram at Surat on 26th October 1871. I suffered nine months of the imprisonment awarded to me, after which I was liberated.

The magistrate adjourned the further investigation of the case till 5th November.

THE MURDER IN VICTORIA ROAD.

Dr. Hewlett, Coroner, held an inquest yesterday at the Jamsetjee Hospital to enquire into the circumstances connected with the murder of Anna Maria Ponto by a Goa Portuguese named John Towers. The principal facts connected with the murder were reported in yesterday's issue. The knife used by Towers was a large horn-handled dinner knife, the blade of which appeared to have been sharpened, the end being sharpened to a point. The principal witness in the case was Liberata Pereira, who said—I am a needlewoman by trade and live in Camateepoora 13th Street. The deceased was my aunt. Yesterday morning I went to see the deceased about 9 o'clock in consequence of her having sent to call me. She lived in the servants' quarters at Dr. Maconachie's house. She was an ayah in Dr. Maconachie's service. She asked me to remain there all day and sew some clothes for her. I consented to do so. The deceased, Louisa Fernandes—who is another niece of the deceased's and my cousin—and I were sitting in the room. We sat in the deceased's room and worked up till 1 P.M. About 1 o'clock the deceased came from the bungalow to the cook-room for the purpose of eating her meals, and as her dinner was not quite ready she came and stood by the open door of the room, where I and Louisa Fernandes were sewing. At this time the man now present, who says his name is John Towers, came up to the spot where the deceased was standing. He said to the deceased, "Where did you find this woman?"—meaning Louisa Fernandes. Louisa is the wife of John Towers, and was married to him about four years ago. A year after their marriage, Towers would not support his wife and sold all her ornaments and clothes. So she left him and went down and lived with her mother at Goa. She returned from Goa about ten months ago and went and lived with the deceased, who was then employed at the Scottish Orphanage School at Mahim. When the deceased left this service, they both came and lived near me in Camateepoora. The deceased about two months ago got service in Dr. Maconachie's house, and about fifteen days ago Louisa Fernandes went to live with her in Dr. Maconachie's compound. When John Towers asked the deceased, "Where did you find this woman?" the deceased replied, "I found Louisa at Tank Bunder." John Towers said, "What, will you keep this woman a whole year in your house?" After saying this he struck the deceased with his clenched fist over the chest and knocked her down. She got up and said to him, "What, have you come here to beat me?" Towers said, "I'll take the life of two or three persons and then go away." He had at this time nothing in his hand. He then took a knife from under his coat at the back. The knife now produced is the same that he pulled out. He then stabbed the deceased with it in the abdomen. Her intestines all came out through the wound. On seeing this I fell down faint, but Louisa ran to the deceased's assistance. Towers struck both of them with the knife. On seeing this I ran and sat in the stable. The police came and arrested Towers, and I then went to the deceased, who, with Louisa, was lying on the ground outside the room under the covered passage leading to the bungalow. The sepoys asked Towers where the knife was. He said it was in the room. I went in but did not find it. The sepoys afterwards found it in his trowsers' pocket. The deceased was partly sensible, but she did not say anything. She was at once sent to the hospital, and so was Louisa Fernandes.

Dr. George Archibald Maconachie said—I am an Assistant Surgeon Bombay Army and acting Ophthalmic Surgeon at the Jamsetjee Hospital. I live in the Victoria Road, Mazagon. The deceased was an ayah in my service and had been so for about two months. She occupied a room in the servants' quarters in the compound, and a woman called Louisa Fernandes, who, she said, was her daughter, lived with her. Yesterday, about 1-15 P.M., I was sitting in my bungalow when I heard some shrieks proceedings from the servants' quarters. Some one came to the door of the room and called to me to come quickly. I ran out to the servants' quarters and saw Louisa Fernandes, with her clothes saturated with blood, proceeding from various wounds over her person. She was standing under the covered passage near the servants' quarters. I did not at first see the deceased, and proceeded to examine the wounds of Louisa Fernandes. I found that they were superficial and flesh wounds, not requiring immediate surgical treatment. Whilst examining Louisa, my attention was called to the deceased, who was lying on the ground about two yards from Louisa. I examined her and found a large perforated wound in the abdomen near the upper end of the stomach, through which the bowels were protruding. I asked who did this. A man, now present, who says his name is John Towers, came up from the direction of the servants' quarters. He did not say anything. He had nothing that I saw in his hand. I asked him why he did this. He replied to the effect that the deceased had done him an injury in taking his wife from him. At this time a police sepoy came up, and I gave John Towers in charge to him. I then returned to the deceased and examined her more minutely, and while doing so I heard the sepoy ask about a knife and saw him put his hand under John Towers' coat and bring forth a knife. I recognise the knife now produced as the same. It was at this time wet with blood. On returning to the deceased I found a wound in the left shoulder and another under the left breast, one over her left wrist; and the middle and ring fingers of her left hand were cut on the inside. Her clothes were partly saturated with blood. She was sensible. I asked her if John Towers had struck her, and she bent her head in affirmation. I sent both the deceased and Louisa to the hospital.

Mahadu Sewjee, a policeman, said among other things—Dr. Maconachie told me that John Towers had stabbed the women and told me to arrest him. I did so. The back of Towers' coat was stained with fresh blood, which was wet. The arms were also wet with blood. He had also on a waist-coat, the back of which was stained with blood. It was wet with the blood which was fresh. He had on also the pair of trowsers now produced, which were also stained with blood. He had also on a piece of cloth tied round his waist. I arrested him and asked him where the knife was. He said he had thrown it into the room. It was not found in the room. I searched his person and found it in the pocket of his trousers. It was stained and wet with fresh blood, the same now produced.

The jury returned a verdict of murder against John Towers.

THE BENCH OF JUSTICES.

Yesterday the Bench of Justices met and considered the Budget. Only the rates and duties were fixed as the members considered it unnecessary to go into details at present since these will be brought up again before the new Council. The house-owning interest had a little tiff with the rest of the Bench, and got the worst of it. The grain tax was objected to by Mr. Wood, but a motion to omit it from the list of town duties was negatived. This motion was chiefly important as being the forerunner of the serious discussions that are sure to take place when the town duties as revised by the Legislative Council come up before the more popular body of municipal representatives which it is expected January next will see brought into existence. Permission was given to Dr. Hewlett to build a latrine at Parell, and after this the Bench separated. We subjoin the motions which were submitted to the Bench:—

Proposed by Dr. T. G. Hewlett, seconded by Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, Esq.,—"That the police rate for the year 1873 be fixed at two per cent."—Carried.

Proposed by Dr. T. G. Hewlett, seconded by Dr Blaney,—"That the water rate for the year 1873 be fixed—for first 100 rupees 5 per cent.; for second 100 rupees, 2½ cent.; for third and succeeding 100 rupees, 1¼ cent.; and 1 rupee per thousand gallons for water supplied through metre."—Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Dr T. G. Hewlett, seconded by Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Framjee Patell,—"That the sum of Rs. 2,572 for erecting a new latrine at Parell be sanctioned under the circumstances stated by the Municipal Commissioner."—Carried.

Proposed by Mr. Vishwanath Narayen Mundlick, seconded by Dr. Blaney,—"That the house rate for the year 1873 be fixed at 6 per cent"—Carried.

Proposed by Dr. T. G. Hewlett, seconded by Dr Blaney,—"That the lighting rate for the year 1873 be fixed at 2 per cent."—Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Dr. T. G. Hewlett, seconded by Rao Sahib Vishwanath Mundlick—"That the halalcore cess for the year 1873 be fixed for a private person in respect of his own residence at a sum not exceeding Rs. 7, in other cases at 3 per cent. of the actual rent payable by each occupier, but in no case shall less than 4 annas per head per month be paid for any family for halalcore cess."—Carried.

Proposed by Major Baker, seconded by Mr. De Quadros,—"That in view of contemplated changes in the municipal government the Bench are not disposed to consider the Budget further in detail, but provisionally accept it as proposed by the Acting Municipal Commissioner, and authorize him, so far as they have power, to proceed with all necessary works and contracts except new works, and adjourn the consideration of the Budget till Wednesday, the 8th of January 1873."—Carried.

Proposed by Dr. T. G. Hewlett, seconded by Major Baker,—"That the town duties be fixed as follows:—Grain of all sorts, 4 annas per candy; metals, except gold, silver, iron and steel, ½ per cent.; wines and spirits, 2 annas per gallon; beer, 6 pice per gallon; sugar, including molasses, jagree, and goor, 1 per cent.; ghee, 6 annas per maund; timber, excluding railway sleepers, 2½ per cent.; a bag of grain under two Indian maunds in weight, and ghee under 14 lbs., be exempted."

The meeting adjourned to Wednesday, 27th November, at 3 P.M.

INDIAN ITEMS.

The harvest reports from Oudh continue to be most satisfactory.

The Lahore Municipality.—The rough estimates of the Budget for 1873-74 of the Lahore Municipality have recently been circulated among the members of the Committee, and will, we believe, be taken into consideration by them on the 28th instant. The income is estimated at about Rs. 1,10,000 and the expenditure at Rs. 1,35,000.

Night-schools.—Babu Sasipada Banarjia has, we understand, established two night-schools—one at Barahnaga, and the other at Bonhughli—and proposes further opening a school at the former place for Muhammadan boys, in connection with which a meeting of the Muhammadan inhabitants of the neighbourhood was held on the 20th instant.—*Englishman*, Oct. 28.

Street Tramways at Calcutta.—We see that the above works are being rapidly pushed on. The lines have already been laid along Baitkhana, Bow Bazar, and the greater portion of Lal Bazar, and in a few days will connect Sealdah with the Custom-house. The lines are laid alongside the footpaths at the southern side of the above streets.—*Ibid.*

The natives at Simla have an enlightened idea concerning the periodical appearance of locusts. They say that they are kept in immense dry wells by some wonderful fakir, who when he finds himself irritable, or hungry, and cannot otherwise do quite as he pleases with the rest of creation, lets these destructive insects loose upon the world and so punishes mankind—the good as well as the evil suffering in common.

The Native Assistant Engineers at Roorkee.—A new phase in the education of assistant engineers has developed itself at Roorkee. The Bengalee students doing their surveys of a morning appear to be quite a spectacle. With horses at the rate of one between two, they ride by turns. Some in faultless European costume, others in the brightest of Oriental colours, and in jack-boots, may be seen with what appears to be a lance, but in reality is a survey flag, in hand, scouring the plain after the manner of "covers" in a Lancer regiment taking up points.

Mr. Charles Macleod.—We are glad to hear that the Secretary of State has sanctioned, as a very special and exceptional case, the grant of an enhanced pension of £600 per annum to Mr. Charles Macleod, late Registrar of the Foreign Department.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

Locusts.—Immense flights of these unwelcome visitors passed over Simla on Tuesday; they seemed to come from the north-east, but they were so dense and unsettled in their movements, that it was impossible to form any idea of whence they came, or whither they were bound. Their appearance with the rays of bright sunshine glancing on their wings, was that of a heavy snow storm. During their flight the crows and Muhammadans were busily occupied in capturing them, and many a "good bag" was made. After some time they took a turn to the westward and finally disappeared in the valleys—where we fear they will commit considerable havock among the crops.—*Ibid.*

A Soldier of Double Character.—We find the following letter in the columns of a contemporary:—Is a soldier who has been two years clear of any offence, and whose name has not been entered in the regimental defaulter's book for that time, a "weed" or a bad character? If so, there are but very few good ones in the army. I am a soldier of nine years' standing, and because I had been a little unfortunate for the first two or three years of my soldiering, when I went before my commanding officer to offer my services to complete 21 years, he told me that I was a bad character, and had my name on the "blackboard," and that he would not take me on. Now, is that any encouragement to a man who considers himself as good a character and as good a soldier as any one in his corps? How, I ask, can I be a bad character when I am wearing a green badge on my arm for good conduct? If that be the case, I am possessed of the qualities of a good character and a bad character.—G. and B. Character.

THE CARWAR RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "MANCHESTER GUARDIAN."

Sir,—The letter of your correspondent "Anglo-Indian" on this subject is so much calculated to mislead, that although I feel assured Mr. Watts is quite able to deal with it, I venture to trouble you with a few remarks. "Anglo-Indian," assuming that "popular indignation" in Bombay has been aroused at the proposal to construct the Carwar Railway, proceeds, as he says, to explain its real meaning. Popular indignation usually expresses itself in two ways—through the press and by public meetings. There are three leading newspapers published in English in Bombay—the *Times of India*, the *Indian Statesman*, and the *Bombay Gazette*. Of these the first two have advocated the construction of the Carwar line, and the last has opposed it. The only public meeting I know of held in Bombay in connection with the subject was that of the Chamber of Commerce in July last, at which a resolution to memorialise the Secretary of State for India to institute further inquiries as to the estimates of traffic and the advisability of giving a preference to a line in connection with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway was carried by a majority of 20 to 2, the Chamber at the time numbering about 50 members. At this meeting a memorial, addressed to the Chamber by 30 leading native merchants, all interested in the Dharwar cotton trade, was presented, representing that their interests would be best served by the immediate construction of the Carwar line; but it met with no consideration. To call a meeting of 22 men "popular indignation" savours somewhat of the three tailors of Tooley-street. But I ought in fairness to say that possibly "Anglo-Indian" referred to something else, although I am unable to guess what it can be, when he wrote of "the popular indignation" which was "so effectively expressed" as to induce the Government of India to order a fresh inquiry; because at the close of the meeting in question the Chairman rose, and stated that the substance of the resolution just passed "had been decided upon by Government nearly a month ago."

"Anglo-Indian" then proceeds to accuse Sir Seymour Fitzgerald and his Secretaries of having misled the Government of India with reference to the capabilities and value of the Elphinstone Company's estate, and asserts that they, by false representations, induced the Supreme Government to purchase the property at a price above its value, thereby entailing serious burdens on the trade of Bombay. He goes on to affirm that the same engineers who put forward a "specious plea for the purchase of the Elphinstone property prepared the estimates for the Carwar Railway," and insinuates that the purchase of the Elphinstone property having been made, as he says, mainly to benefit a few individuals, so a similar job is intended in the case of the Carwar line. Regarding the motives which prompted Government to purchase the Elphinstone estate I shall have something to say hereafter; but I must in the first place deny the statement that the same engineers who advised Government in the one case did so in the other. There was no need for any engineers' advice in the purchase of the Elphinstone Company's property. It consisted of land reclaimed from the sea, with the number of boat basins and an extensive harbour frontage, and having a large part of the trade of Bombay flowing over its wharves and lands. Accounts were yearly published by the Company, showing its expenditure and revenue, and Government, who had granted the concession to reclaim on the harbour foreshore, was fully conversant with its whole history and position. The question to be decided was simply whether, having regard to the present and prospective value of the property and the requirements of the trade of the port of Bombay, it was wise to buy the property or not. In the negotiations for the purchase the only engineer whose name prominently figures in the correspondence on behalf of Government is that of Colonel Kennedy, R.E., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Public Works Department. His name, owing to his official position, no doubt, also appears in the correspondence relative to the Carwar line, as head of the Public Works Department, he is to a certain extent responsible. But the engineers primarily responsible are those who surveyed the line and prepared the estimates, and those who checked these surveys and estimates. These engineers were Mr. Shaw, C.E., and his staff, who made the surveys; Mr. Forde, C.E., and Colonel Trevor, R.E, who checked their figures; and lastly, Mr. Molesworth, consulting engineer for State railways to the Government of India, who finally endorsed the estimates. It is, therefore, a misrepresentation to say that the same engineers who drew out a "specious plea" for the purchase of the Elphinstone property prepared the estimates for the Carwar Railway.

After a further allusion to the "people of Bombay" (the three tailors cropping up again), "Anglo-Indian" asserts that had Lord Mayo's death not taken place, owing to the distrust which he (Lord Mayo) felt for the estimates of the Bombay Government, he would have sent back the papers connected with the Carwar Railway for revision; but that, owing to his unfortunate death, and during the interregnum which followed it, the business was pushed to its final stage in India. This is a pure assumption. It is sufficient answer, however, to say that the Viceroy of India is not an autocrat, but acts in consultation with and by the advice of his Council. Lord Mayo's Council consisted of Lord Napier of Magdala, Sir John Strachey, Sir Richard Temple, Mr. FitzJames Stephen, and Mr. Barrow Ellis; and his secretaries in the Public Works Department were Colonel Dickens, R.A., and Colonel Hutchison, R.E.; and upon Lord Mayo's death Lord Napier, Governor of Madras, became Acting Governor-General. It is a much more reasonable assumption (not to put it more strongly) that these men, advisedly and with deliberation, approved of the estimates of the Carwar Railway, and therefore recommended it for the sanction of the Secretary of State. I shall leave Mr. Watts to defend his own opinions founded on what he saw and heard in the country itself, merely observing that I cannot doubt the correctness of his conclusions.

"Anglo-Indian" then cites certain isolated passages from Colonel Trevor's report, to prove that Colonel Trevor is really adverse to the line, and that being on the one hand a man of tender conscience, and on the other afraid of offending the irascible Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, he adjusts matters by giving but lukewarm support to the line. Colonel Trevor will no doubt be flattered by "Anglo-Indian's" opinion of him; but it seems only necessary to remark that the result of all Colonel Trevor's researches is that he recommends the Carwar line to Government as one which meets the first requirements of Government in connection with a railway "that it be shown to be financially successful."

The Carwar Railway has been attacked on two grounds; that the estimates of cost were absurdly low, and those of the traffic absurdly high. To my knowledge there are at this moment contractors, whose responsibility is vouched for by the fact that they are already employed by the Government of India, ready to construct the line at 10 per cent. less than Mr. Shaw's estimate. A fact like this is a complete answer to the first objection. To the second objection it may be urged that the careful estimates of a professional engineer, checked and re-checked by independent engineers, are at least as reliable as random statements of newspaper correspondents; that all experience teaches us that railways make a traffic for themselves which in many cases was never originally thought of, and that even cutting down the probable return shown in the engineer's estimates of 8½ per cent. on the capital of £1,000,000 to one-half, and having regard to the present price of Government of India 4 per cent. paper in the home Indian markets, the Secretary of State is warranted in sanctioning the line. The supporters of the Carwar line deprecate further delay, because they believe the work will be profitable in itself and will greatly benefit the districts which it will open; and because they hold that a line which has been under consideration for 14 years, as this has been, which has been surveyed and re-surveyed, and has been fully approved by every Government in India to which it has been submitted, has already sufficient evidence in its favour to warrant its immediate construction.

And now for a few words respecting the Elphinstone Company's property and its purchase by Government. The proposal to purchase emanated entirely from Government, which was actuated by the desire to recover possession of the most valuable portion of the foreshore of Bombay harbour, alienated long previously by former Governments, when the trade of the place was comparatively small, and the value of such property very little considered. A difference of opinion may very possibly exist as to the value of this property, but there are many men who regard the acquisition as a very wise step on the part of Government. At the date of its transfer the property consisted of a land estate of 137 acres and a dock estate comprising 64 acres of land and 57 acres of water area, with a frontage to Bombay harbour nearly a mile and a half in length, and the revenue for the ten months preceding grossed about 7 lacs of rupees (£70,000). The sum paid by Government was about £1,800,000, being the actual amount expended by the Company on the work. The Government could not have acquired the property for less money. During the 12 months ending 31st March last it yielded a revenue of Rs. 734,000 (£73,400), and out of a total seaborne trade for the port of Bombay for the same period, amounting to 1,631,376 tons, 945,492 tons passed over the Elphinstone wharves; in addition to which 262,304 tons of railway borne traffic were received or despatched from its sidings. The property does not at present yield a net income sufficient to meet the interest on the debt created to pay for it; but it must be borne in mind that it is still incomplete, and that it includes a large extent of land at present unproductive, but which, from its immediate contiguity to the most densely populated part of the native town, must become immensely valuable.

To speak of the "public of Bombay writhing under a sense of the shameful way in which their interests had been sacrificed" for the advantage of individual speculators is a gross exaggeration, and to insinuate that Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, his Council, and Secretaries, were unprincipled enough to sacrifice public interests for the benefit of a clique of speculators bears untruth on its face. Surely, Sir, the opponents of the Carwar Railway must be conscious that their cause is a very weak and hopeless one when they resort to such misrepresentations in its support.

London, 18th September, 1872. MERCATOR.

II.

Sir,—Since I wrote my reply to the letter of "Mercator," the Bombay mail has brought the text of the despatch of August 3, from the Government of India to the Government of Bombay, ordering further investigation into the correctness of the estimates for the Carwar Railway. In this despatch, which is signed by Colonel Dickens, R.A., the public works secretary, the arguments for and against the line are impartially summed up, and the Government acknowledges that "the comments of the Bombay merchants," that is, of "Mercator's" "three tailors of Tooley street," "made from personal knowledge, have thrown much additional light on the objections to the construction of the railway." Further, it is admitted that "the Government of India had, shortly before the discussion at Bombay, received a report from Mr. Halsey, officiating cotton commissioner, tending to throw doubt upon the formerly accepted statistics which indicated a probable remunerative traffic on the projected railway from Carwar to Hoobles." But Colonel Dickens, in defining the scope of the Committee's inquiries, suggests, as will be seen from the following paragraph of his letter of instructions, some entirely new considerations for their guidance.

Although the Government of India, actuated by a sense of serious financial responsibility, have throughout expressed their belief that the new railway up the Ghauts from Carwar ought not to be built at present if it is thought unlikely to prove remunerative, the Government have never lost sight of the manifest imperial benefits which would result from opening at least one efficient port on the western coast in addition to Bombay. A leading consideration in the alignment of Indian railways should be, and has been, their value as supports to the military position, and in this view it is not desirable to throw too much on one line of railway. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway, besides its own large traffic, will shortly be fed by the Nizam's Railway and the line from Khundwa to Indore, and it will possibly receive accretions of traffic from railways in the Wurdah Valley and Chutteesghur. The system of communication wholly dependent on the working of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway will thus soon be unusually large, without the addition of fresh feeders from districts whose produce could be received as economically at some other port than (*sic*) Bombay.

The Government of India is a military despotism, and if it is really of opinion that it ought to create a new naval port and arsenal on the western coast of India at Carwar, and a new artillery camp and station (on a scale equal to that of Poona) at Dharwar, Indian taxpayers can but submit to the stern decree. But, after the deliberate opinion expressed by General Strachey before the Finance Committee, that all the millions spent in trying to create an independent port at Kurrachee (which is worth a score of Carwars) have been wasted, surely there must be a lamentable want of purpose and plan in the strategical department of the Indian administration, when it is now gravely proposed to throw a few more millions into the sea at Carwar. All this time, be it remembered, the system of trunk railways radiating like a fan from a common base at Bombay—the naval head-quarters and arsenal of the East—is still incomplete. The line to the north-west from Baroda has not yet been sanctioned; and all the rich provinces of the Southern Mahratta country are as destitute of means of communication with the outside world as they were thirty years ago. Surely, it is good common sense, from the point of view of military men as well as merchants, to say that these trunk lines should be built before alternative schemes are thought of. Colonel Dickens evidently does not understand the capabilities of railways, when he supposes that it is a disadvantage to them to be connected with and able to reinforce one another. The two branches of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway—running to the north-east and south-west—are virtually as independent of one another as the Great Western and South-Western in England, except that they have a common terminus; and Colonel Dickens's argument has no weight whatever, unless it be assumed that the whole country is to be in arms against the Government at once. To take a parallel case, what would be thought of the strategical ability of a foreign ruler of England, who, having complete command of the sea, and being solidly established in the country, with railways completed from London to Liverpool and Bristol, should take it into his head to lay down an independent line from York to Scarborough instead of going on with the construction of the Great Northern Railway?

The Committee of Inquiry nominated by the Government of Bombay consists of the following gentlemen:—Mr. W. H. Havelock, the revenue commissioner of all the districts forming the Southern Division of the Bombay Presidency, that is, of the territory interested in either of the rival lines; Colonel Anderson, the revenue survey commissioner, whose chief idea about railways is that they are useful in justifying a heavy increase of the land tax; Colonel Wilkins, R.E, a strong opponent of the Carwar Railway; Colonel Hancock, consulting engineer for railways, and therefore *ex-officio* advocate of the line; and Mr. Currey, agent of the Bombay and Baroda Railway, probably the best authority in India on the value of traffic estimates. The Committee is fairly constituted, and its report will probably set this vexed question at rest.—I am, &c.,

ANGLO-INDIAN.

London, September 26, 1872.

Men we must have Met.—The man with such long arms that he overreached himself. The man so tall that he used a chair to put his hat on. The man so short that he did'nt know the difference between a head-ache and a stomach-ache. The man so badly dressed that you heard him coming. The man so shortsighted that he put things at the back of his head to look at them. The man with such a small appetite that his food had to be cooked with a microscope. The man so singular that he never married. The man with such good wind that he was always blown. The man who wrote so well, that no one could understand him. The man so full of spirits that he was always drunk. The man so clear-headed that you could see through him. The man so proud of his bad temper that he would'nt lose it. The man so wrapped up in himself that he could'nt be seen. The man so absent that he forgot himself. The man so fierce that they called him the "Captain."

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Opinions of the Press.—"Those who have not yet tried Maravilla will do well to do so."—*Morning Post.* "It may justly be called the perfection of prepared Cocoa."—*British Medical Journal*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only, by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chico Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

LEA AND PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.
CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper* and *bottle*.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their Correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their sight may be infringed.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The Current Rates of EXCHANGE are:—

	Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight	1s. 11 9/16d. do.
" 3 do.	1s. 11 1/8d. do.
" 1 do.	1s. 10 7/8d. do.
" on demand	1s. 10 3/4d. do.
On Scotland and Ireland demand	1s. 10 3/4d. do.
On Paris demand	1s. 10 11/16d. do.
On Circular Notes payable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, America, &c.	1s. 10 11/16d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 30th October 1872.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).

Current Deposit Accounts.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

Fixed Deposits.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do do 5 "

Exchange.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
Wm. A. BAKER, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 29th September 1871.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at two per cent. on daily balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at 5 per cent. allowed on Deposit subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST at three per cent. allowed on money placed in Deposit at seven days' notice.

INTEREST at four per cent., subject to six months' notice of WITHDRAWAL.

LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

HENRI DUVAL, Acting Manager.

14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 31st January 1872.

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.

Mr. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel, so well known for its excellent accommodation, is n w OPEN for VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families. Superior articles are supplied at moderate Prices, and every care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. The Hotel is well situated, in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the Extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto has also some houses to Let, and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

OPENING OF THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & CO., the Proprietors